CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 73 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Tsuruga Maru	Y. Masuzimi	6,988	15th May	30th Mar.
Morioka Maru.	M. Okamoto.	469	31st ,,	15th Apr
Awa Maru.	N. Narui, ..	6,028	6th Apr	21st ,,
*Saiko Maru			20th ,,	4th May.
*Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita.	3,958	15th May	31st ,,
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima..	5,845	Beg ,,	Mid ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Eriye	4,352	End ,,	Beg. June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
25 Mar,	CHINA	7,952
1 ,,	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15 ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22 ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29 ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6 May,	MOREA	10,890
13 ,,	KALYAN†	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA	15,825

MANTUA, X NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamer from Australia

†Through Steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons
6 April	NEVASA†	9,071
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303

† Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA

3rd April	DUNERA	..

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24 March & May	NALDERA, MALWA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
25th March.	BARALA	Karachi & Basreh
27th March.	LIMA	Karachi Coasting.
30th March.	BANKURA	Karachi & P'Guf.
31st March.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
5th April	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 123
Telephone No. 1282.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINE.

GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE).

(REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND EAST AND SOUTH AFRIKA (MOMBASSA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DARESSALAM, MOCAMBIQUE. BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.)

Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Departure
S. S. Sultan	5580	on 3rd April.

All first and second class cabins and saloons are equipped with every comfort.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chiefs carried.

Special, cooking arrangements have been provided for 1st and 2nd class passengers travelling with tickets "without diet," and also for deck passengers.

For further particulars, regarding passages and freight apply to:—

CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE SAJUN,
Agents.
Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

THE MOGUL LINE.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD., and The ARAB STEAMERS, Ltd. (Joint Service).

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.
From BOMBAY via KARACHI.

S.S. "JEDDAH" 4683 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th April, 1922. Has first class accommodation for passengers. For freight on cargo and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
40, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
C12525

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1921 ..... Rs. 4,61,79,086
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 31st December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana.
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Beswada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nasik
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	Pallacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajahmandry.
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cochin	Rangoon
Coimbatore	Rawalpindi
Colombo	Salem
Cuddalore	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Simla
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vellore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizianagram
Jalpaiguri	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capial Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

CAPITAL:
AUTHORISED ..... Rs. 5,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID UP ..... Rs. 39,06,855

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
MANGALDAS G. PAREKH, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad) Chairman.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS, Esq., C.I.E., M.B.E., Merchant (Bombay).
H. M. MEHTA Esq., Mill Owner, (Bombay).
CHAMANLAL G. PAREKH, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).
SHOOBJI VALLABHDAS Esq., Merchant, (Bombay).
JESINGBHAI UJAMSHIBHAI, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).
N. F. MULLA, Esq., Solicitor, (Bombay).
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS, Esq. Mill Owner (Bombay).
JIVANLAL GIRDHARLAL PARI, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).

HEAD OFFICE—Ahmedabad.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Station Branch and Manek Chowk Branch.
AHMEDABAD.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
50/52 Church Gate Street, Fort.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDIT are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to:—

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&c
INSURANCES
APPLY:
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. Manager. Accident Dept.
GEO BROWN General Manager.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Feruhhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE o to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11886

HOTELS.

Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "Lodge"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—6
1st Class	.. 75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class	.. 50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class	.. 40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 581.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3P.M. (S. T).

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BUNCHES OF PEARLS.

By the order of Sha Somchand Haridas and on account and at the risk of Sha Bhimji Nihalchand residing at Kandewady, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

12 bunches of pearls.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, TYPEWRITER, BILLIARD TABLE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc.

One big lot of chairs, Stools, tables, cupbards, Marbles, garden benches, clumb wester, etc. etc.

One horse of a Mahomedan Gentleman.

Two Typewriters.

20 cases each 2 tins Ghee.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned:—

Half size Billiard and Dining Combination Table.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1922.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to:—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kudte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A. PH. D.
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE:
6/2, Clive St., Calcutta.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Sukkur
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET. NEAR NULL BAZAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1018 of 1921.

Hayatboo widow of Saradali Abdulhoosein ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Jamnadas Purbhudas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors or Mr. Jamnadas Purbhudas the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the consent order herein dated 6th day of February, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction This Day Monday the 27th day of March 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under mentioned very valuable landed property

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 116 6/9 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1912-1614-1619 New nos. 6736-6739 Old Survey Nos. 1083, 1-2/1092 and New Survey Nos. 4183-4184 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7187-7188 and Street Nos. 97-99-101-103 and all the said premises are situated at Chimna Butcher Street, in the City and the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by Chimna Butcher Street on or towards the North by the property of Sakinaboo widow of Dawoodbhoy and on towards the South by the property of Casom Soomar and Ibrahim Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES SUCH AS HOGSHEAD, BARRELS, RATION ARTICLES, MEDICAL COMFORTS, ETC. ON TUESDAY THE 28TH DAY OF MARCH, 1922, AT 9 A.M. (S.T.) AT 3 P.M. (S. T.), AT GRAIN DEPOT, MAZAGAON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Castle, Fort.

A large quantity of Government Stores.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

A large quantity of Government Stores.

Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AT SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMIEN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

To-day MONDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Rao Bahadur Seth Bhugwandase Bagla and on account and at the risk of the constituents.

About 300 Tons Moulmein Selected First Class Teak squares sizes above 15 ft. and 10 ft., 8 to 14 ft. and 5 to 14 ft.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 pm. (S.T) at the above address, the following unclaimed goods sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of till seeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajri, bags of gram, bags of Hirda, bags of dry cocoanuts, boxes of locks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, bundles of nails, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of printed forms, bundles of paper cases, of thread, cases of luggage, casks of oil cases of cans bags of sweeping grain bags of sugar, bundles of jagree, empty wooden casks, loose stores, etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 61 TONS RANGOON, TEAK SQUARES.

To-day MONDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Escoffully Mahomedally.

About 61 tons Rangoon Teak Squares mark M. S.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED Two fast and accurate Typists for Head Office of a large Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 7876 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3229

WANTED—Company promoters to promote a Correspondence College to be placed on pucca basis. Very promising concern. Indians need only apply to Box No. 7862. Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3191

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TIME-KEEPER for Mill, North Bombay, to be responsible for this Department. Experience man need apply. Good wages with prospects. Apply Box No. 7864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3196

WANTED:—SUB AGENTS in principle towns of India, for typewriter ribbons and carbonpaper Phonographs, etc., on commission only. Those having experience in the line should apply with Bank references to:—L. Chhotalal and Co. 74, Homji Street, Fort, Cirrle, Bombay.
A R3150

WANTED—Expert LADY TYPIST an STENOGRAPHER by important European firm of Engineers. Good salary and permanent post offered to fully qualified applicants. Apply Box No. 7855, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 12478

WANTED — Experienced TECHNICAL DRAFTSMEN for Mill, capable of making working drawings. Apply personally with copies of certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., Antop Hill, Matunga.
A R3197

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB by an Young and Energetic L.L.B. Has worked as Manager in an Import Office. Knows Company Law Please write to P. O. Box 38.
B R3223

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY offers services as NURSE or COMPANION for voyage in return for passage home in March or April. Apply Box No. 7842 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3129

A PARSI, experience youth requires SUITATION in India as a STOREKEEPER, SALESMAN, or GENERAL CLERK in a decent firm, has also experince in Wines and Hotel. Apply Box No. 7867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3195

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station T. No. 3687.
C R3155

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the above mentioned address: AMRATLAL HOLCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R2551

TO LET in portions or whole the "SURPLUS" shop sheds in the Prince of Wales Museum Compound from 1st April to 31st May, 1922. Apply SECRETARY.
C 12438

TO LET—SHOPS and GODOWNS at Mint Road, and Mody Street, Fort. Apply DHANJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI. 17 Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
C R3221

FLATS ARE TO BE LET to Hindus, Rent Rs. 50 to 150, 5 minutes' walk from Santa Cruz. Apply to N. J. MODI, 94, Meadow Street.
C R3167

TO BE LET—SHEDS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate Lamington Road; all steel structure, also open space. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 320, Mint Road, Fort or 18 Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle
C R12191

TO BE LET—A big SHOW-ROOM, suitable for Motors or Motor Repair Workshop, near Ford Automobiles, French Bridge. Apply for particulars to the BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C R3213

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be 1st floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel No. 1668, Winter Road, Malabar Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

TO BE LET—OFFICES in a newly built property near Hornby Road, at Gunbow Street next to fire bridgade. Electric lift and fittings provided. Rent reasonable. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., Knadak, or S. R. Bottlewala & Co., Hornby Road.
C R3176

TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS with all up-to-date Conveniences for high-class Europeans Parsis or Khojas; and Shops and Motor Garrages in the Newly built Shaparia Mansion near Agripada Chawl Street Rents Moderate. Apply to, B. D. SHAPARIA, 553, Bhendey Bazar, Telephone No. 3408
C R3177

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE or LEASE—Twenty-six acres of land, suitable for fruit plantation or poultry farming within half an hours walk from Ry. Station Loni. Apply V R. JADHAVE, Ry. Station Loni.
C R3205

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Owner going to Europe. Canoe shaped VICTORIA, BAY HORSE and new HARNESS, 4 Cylinder BUICK CAR, 4 Cylinder ESSEX CAR, bought recently. One Fancy Ladies' ALMIRAH inlaid work with double oval glass-doors. Apply to J. P. DASTUR, Solicitor, Hornby Road.
C 12221

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE:—One Fiat 3½ ton 4 Cylinder Lorry 1921 Model very little used apply Box No. 7875 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3225

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—Excellent Value Variety Packets made by OURSELVES; 500 different Rs. 5 1000 different Rs. 12/8. 16 Bosnian Portraits 1912, 1 to 60h. Rs. 1/4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 12508

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R3190

ACCOUNTANCY—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc., and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla.
M R3084

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SALARY Rs. 50-230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn and absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DECHANE'S HERBAL BITTERS Substitutes Quinine; more efficacious and Cheaper. In demand. WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS. Samuel Bhusare DeChane's Representative, 369, Nana Peth, Poona.
T R3181

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
T R2785

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One Mather and Platts Khaki Dyeing PLANT, consisting of one Raising Machine with two cisterns, one continuous open washing machine with four cisterns, two three Bowl padding mangles, one Hotflue drying apparatus, and one Steel H. P. Vertical open width bleaching kier. All quite new and unused. Apply Box No. 7861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

NOTICE.

WHY NOT INVEST IN POLISH BONDS?
It is likely to bring you a fortune.
No Speculation.
No risk.
Drop a line to:—
Messrs. POWELL NEWTON, LTD.,
24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
For detailed informations.
C12554

GERMAN MARKS.

SURELY it is profitable to invest in now?
Deal Direct with
Messrs. POWELL NEWTON, LTD
24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA
Excellent services at your quest.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st April, 1922, the rates for the carriage of Horses, Carriages, Motor Cars, Passengers luggage in full vehicle loads, Dogs etc., by passenger trains will be increased.
Printed Circulars are being supplied to the Stations. The necessary information as to the increase can be had on reference to the undersigned or to the Station Master at different stations.
W. H. SCOTT,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay 24th March, 1922.
C12533

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from 1st April, 1922, 20 Up Poona Passenger will leave Poona at 12-15 instead of 10-50 and run to following timings:—

Poona	...	...	dep.	12-15
Lonavla	...	...	arr.	14-19
			dep.	14-27
Karjat	...	...	arr.	15-49
			dep.	16- 1
Neral	...	...	arr.	16-20
			dep.	16-34
Victoria Terminus	...	...	arr.	18-55

2. For detailed timings see new sheet time tables exhibited at stations.
I. W. STOKES,
for General Traffic Manager.
25-3-1922. C12539

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MESSRS. JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI, Solicitors have REMOVED their office from Ash Lane to No 56, Esplanade Road on the second floor of Sir Dhunjibhoy Building.
Dated this 27th day of March, 1922.
R3228

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 400 per share (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1921, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholder held this day will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1922, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 18th instant on production of the share certificates.
By Order of the Board.
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
359, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 24th March, 1922.
C12539

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1921 at the rate of Rupees Two Hundred (Rs. 200) per share, free of Income Tax, declared at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after Friday the 31st March 1922 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose name will have stood on the Register of Shares on Saturday the 18th March 1922 on production of Share Certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 20th March 1922 to Monday the 3rd April 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
The Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th March, 1922.
C12537

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICATION
Suit No. 5324 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., a firm, carrying on business as shipbrokers and Steamship Agents at 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
1. HAJI BIBI FATMA BEGUM widow of the late Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani, 2. SYED MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAZRANI, 3. BIBI AGA BEGUM, daughter of the late Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani, 4. SULTAN NOL HAJI BEGUM, daughter of the late Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani, 5. HAJI SYED ALI KAZRANI, 6. KHADIJA BEGUM, widow of Syed Asadulla Kazrani all of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chaupati Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defendor of the Faith. Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
Plaintiffs' claim is that the defendants or them may be ordered to pay to Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,38,375-7-2 mentioned in the plaint or such other sum as may justly due by the defendants to the Plaintiffs on account of the promises mentioned in the Plaint with further interest at 6 per cent per annum on such sum as may be decreed from 16th November 1921 and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum.
Amended this 23rd of January 1922 as per Postponement Parecipe dated 21st January 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

Your are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of April 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 9th day of January, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 9th day of January, 1922.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12538

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Public that the partnership subsisting between my client Mr. HARGOVINDAS VIJBHUKHANDAS, and Messrs. MADANLAL GANESHDAS and JAGANNATH GANESHDAS, who carried on the Srimati Amroli Natak Samaj, has been DISSOLVED on and from 21-1-1922. My said client was financing the said Natak Samaj. By a writing dated 23-1-1922, MADANLAL GANESHDAS has undertaken to pay all the debts and liabilities of the said Natak Samaj contracted by it even previous to 23-1-1922. Hence my said client is not responsible for any debts contracted by the said Natak Samaj previous to 23-1-1922 or subsequent to 23-1-1922. Any steps taken against my client with regard to the said Natak Samaj will be defended at the risk and costs of the party taking such steps.
BALKRISHNA P. JANI, Pleader,
for Hargovindas Vijbhukhandas.
25-3-1922.
C12536

NOTICE OF LOSS OF TITLE DEEDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the title deeds documents and papers specified in the first schedule hereunder written and relating to the land hereditaments and premises described in the second schedule hereunder written are either lost or misplaced. Our clients Bai Lilavati Harilal Desai and Mr. Hariprasad Vishnuprasad Desai of Surat have contracted to sell the said property to Mr. Sadanand Ramkrishna of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof or on any title deeds documents and papers relating thereto by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in wirting to us at our office situate at 12A, Military Square, Lane, within the Fort of Bombay or to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the purchaser at their office situate at 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same would be considered as waived.

THE 1ST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd day of September 1854 and made between Luxumanarayen Ram Bhandaree of the one part and Narayen Luxmanji of the other part.
2. Indenture of Second Mortgage dated 23rd day of October 1858 and made between Laxman Naran Ram Bhundaree of the one part and Golall Dewa and Jetha Bheema of the other part.
3. Indenture of Reconveyance dated 18th day of March, 1865 and made between Narayen Luxmonjee of the one part and Luxmee Narayen Ram Bhundaree of the other part.
4. Indenture of Reconveyance dated 18th day of March 1865 and made between Golall Dewa and Jetha Bheema of the one part and Luxmee Narayen Ram Bhundaree of the other part.
5. Indenture of Conveyance dated 18th day of March 1865 and made between Luxmee Narayen Ram Bhundaree and Ramabaee his mother of the one part and Dhirajlal Matharadas of the other part.

THE 2ND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses consisting of two compartments standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixteen (516) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 222 New Nos. 1683 and A/1683 Old Survey No. 33 and new Survey Nos. 620 and A/620 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Rejendralal Maneklal on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Back Road on or towards the North by the property of Parmanandas Jamnadas and on or towards the South by the property of Kashibag of Gangadas Vijbhukhandas which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 5680, 5681, 5682 and 5683 and Street Nos. 39-41-43 and 45 (2 and 3.)
Dated this 25th day of March 1922.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Attorneys for the Vendor.
C12534

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHANTARAM BABKRISHNA VAGAL, of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the G. I. P. Railway. ..... Deceased.
GULABHAI, widow of Shantaram Balkrishna Vagal of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Road near Chira Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 18th day of March, 1922
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN
Petitioners Attorneys.
C12535

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SHEDS OF CORRUGATED IRONS AT COOPERAGE CAMP, NEAR BANDSTAND AND HUTS IN MARINE LINES CAMP.
Under instructions from Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Cooperage near Bandstand the following:—
About four S. P. Huts cook houses and bathing places.
Also Huts in Marine Lines Camp at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Huts Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Four cook houses washing place latrines, 2 Huts, stove, segregation camp.
The above sheds are strongly built of corrugated iron sheets, etc., and are very useful for Military Camp, Motor Garages, temporary sheds, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SHEDS AT COLABA AND HUTS AT REAY ROAD, MAZAGON.
Under instructions from Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following:—
Temporary buildings in coolies' camps at Reay Road, Mazagon, containing 12 temporary sheds, latrines, refuse, bins, wooden fence, etc., etc.
Also at Colaba near Military play-ground at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), one large corrugated iron shed known as No. 23, Sisters' quarters.
The above sheds are strongly built of corrugated iron sheets, etc., and are very useful for Military Camp, motor garages temporary sheds, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 31st Day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Tram Stable and above Weslyan Church, Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table arm and without arm chairs side board and dumb waiters, carpets, electric lights, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs cabinets, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writting tables glass door book cases, ice box, utensils, etc., etc.,
The property of W. Fergusa, Esq., Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dump waiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, fancy curtains, black wood open carved furniture, such as round and pier tables, teapoys, wardrobes and tables etc. drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, figures, table ornaments, rich curtains card tables, cane furniture, hat stands, English brass bedsteads, English book cases, one sweet tone semigrand piano by Knake, hatstands, cane furniture almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, revolving top writing tables, large mirror back jardeniers, palm stands, China matting aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. E. Baird, Esq. and others Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, fancy teapoys, very rich engravings and oil paintings, Blackwood carved furniture, writing tables, glass door show-cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice boxes, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc etc.
The property of A. Geddis, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD.
SUIT No. 2825 of 1920.
N. H. Moos Esq., Plaintiff
VS.
Bai Ayeshabai and others Defendants.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver, appointed in the above suit by an order made in the same suit on 9th day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will This day MONDAY, the 27th March, sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.
All that piece or parcel of government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the city of Bombay on the North side of Stable Street and Bapty Road, in the registration sub-distriit of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 892 and 740 and street Nos. 4 and 17 and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 4884 New No. 11151 old survey No. 4589 and new survey No. 1-5723 containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Stable Street on or towards the West by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Khayoom and partly by the Kamathipura second lane and partly by the property of Hirji Mowji on or towards the north by the Kamathipura Second Lane and on or towards the south by the Bapty Road and Oomercarry Sewer Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KHOKHA BAZAR, AND AT DHROLL IN KATHIAWAD DISTRICT.
SUIT NO. 227 OF 1921.
DAWOODBHAI MOHAMEDALLY KHOKHAWALA. ..... Plaintiff.
VS
ABDOOL HOOSAIN MAHOMEDALLY KHOKHAWALLA AND OTHERS ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from Messrs. JEHANGIR and SEERVAI, Attorneys for Abdool Hoosein Mohamedally Khokhawalla the Administrator of the estate of Mr Mohamedally Noorbhai Khokhawalla deceased and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree dated 15th November 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will on SATURDAY, the 22nd April 1922 sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—
LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate on the East side of the Bhoosari Mohalla or lane otherwise called Baloo Sarang Street in the registration SubDistrict of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing admeasurement 12,—6/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tene-

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

ments or dwelling house standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 191 and Street Nos. 157 and 159 Sarang Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the South by the house of Ahmedally Cumroodin and on or towards the North by the house formerly of Dhobie Juma Mohomed and now of Abdulally Thaverbhai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly consisting of thirteen pieces) together with a Bungalow erected there on situate near Paddhari Gate in Dhroll State, District Kathiawad containing by admeasurement 29,414 hands (believed to be 5448 square yards) be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Dhroll State under Documents No. 77 of Samvat 1970 and No 139 of Samvat 1971 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Fort and beyond that by a river on or towards the West partly by the properties formerly of Koombhar Deoraj Kessa, Koombhar Pragu Vasram Koombhar Jiva Vasram, Koombhar Gova Vira and Koombhar Bhana Vira and now of Hussonally Gulam Hossain, partly by the property of Samat Jiva, partly by the property of Karna Koombhar partly by the property of Vaghji Raghunath, partly by the property of Becher Purshotun, partly by the property of Desaji Adamji partly by the property of Arab Mahomed, partly by the property of Hirji Hamir, partly by the property of Jamal Hirji, partly by the property of Tapu Gowa, partly by the property of Mochi Bhooda Vira, and partly by the property of Mochi Muljі Jetha, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hossain Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Esufally Adamji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, first defendant's Attorneys or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th March, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of very rich household and artistic furniture by Roberts, and well-known makers, dining table, by Roberts sideboard, crockery, glassware, cottage piano by John Brinsmead Hall marked English silver cups and vases, English silver spoons and forks, very old, Braes ware Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic, eletric hall lamp, plateware, cooking utensils, etc.,etc.
On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of Robert's dining table dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables drawing room cabinet, chesterfield softs and easy chairs, and screen by Roberts jardiniers, very slightly used cottage piano by John Brinsmead, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, Hall marked English silver cups and vases English silver spoons and forks very old solid Brassjar and ornaments hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of G. W. Dawson, Esq., 1st Assistant Secretary, G. I. P. Railway.
1 Studbaker, 4 seater motor car, 20 h.p. run only 1100 miles; owner driven. In perfect running order.
Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(2), Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 10 BALES BLACK SHAWLS.
Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co. will on Wednesday the 29th March 1922 at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following.
By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Saleh M. Gobhai of, Parsee Gully or Mirza Street.
EX. S. S. VITELLIA,
GUBBY 1923 7302—1 Bale 100 dozen 56 by 56 Black Lappet Shawls.
GUBBY 1927 7256—1 Bale 100 dozen 51 by 51 Black Lappet Shawls.
GUBBY 1928 7280/82—3 Bales each 100 dozen Black Shawls.
GUBBY 1929 7290/94—5 Bales each 100 dozen Black Shawls.
A deposit 25 per cent. Will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and Bond Delivery Order will be taken away against payment within three days from the day of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJI AND Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEAN SWIFT ONCE WROTE AN ODE ON BROOMSTICK!

Really he had given to the world one of his bitterest flings at Womenfolk! He had compared woman to a Broomstick!!

Here's a Drama that tells you exactly where woman stands in the present day arrangement of our Social Life.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this week—To-night a Realart Picture, starring the vivacious, enchanting Constance Binney in the titular role.

"Erstwhile Susan"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Charney Road.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Cinematinee at 6·30 p. m.
The Screen's Peter Pan Girl Viola Dana in
"FALSE EVIDENCE"
To-night at 9 30 p. m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL Co
"THE SCAMPS"
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE.
To-day, 6·0, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"THE WHITE DOVE"
A TRIUMPH!
H. B. Warner finds Greatest Part in W. J. Locke's Story

THE EMPRESS.
To-day, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m,
DASHING WILL DESMOND
IN
"A ROGUE'S ECLIPSE"
Full of Life! Full of Action! Full of Stunts!

THE MAJESTIC
Bombay's popular picture rendezvous,
Tram Terminus Girgaum
Four Shows :— 5·15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
TO SEE BIGGER PUNCHES
TO FEEL GREATER THRILLS
TO PUZZLE OVER DEEPER MYSTERY
TO GO WILD OVER FASTER ACTION
THAN THEY WERE EVER SEEN BEFORE
See the 4th instalment
of his biggest Mystery Serial
The Vanishing Trails
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
AN EPIC OF WOMANHOOD
"THE SAGE HER"
in six Reels
THEY KNEW NOT WHAT THEY DID—Perhaps, had they known all, their hearts might have felt a spak of pity: But, like the liper of old, they cast her out. Once again the Mother heart suffered. And as her soul was scared so will your soul be lifted.
YOU'LL NEVER FORGET
"THE SAGE HER"
PATHE GAZETTE.
LATEST NEWS.
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, & Bonk Holiday at 5 p. m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
FOUNDED BY
LATE MR KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
on
Wednesday, 29th, March, 1922, at 8 30P.M.
Rakshasi-Mahatvakanksha.
Will shortly stage its new play
'SATTCHE-GULAM."
Tickets can be had at Company's residence near Girgaum Post Office.
Proprietors.

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present.
An immortal Mythological Indian Episode—This Week!
"Satya Narayan"
(6 parts—6000 feet)
Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Account.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	15,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & Ex. Exp. ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	100
„ „ Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid Americans Spot	11 01
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. ..May ..	17 78
(As known in Liverpool at ..July ..	17 29
closing time.) ..Oct. ..	16 92
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. ..May ..	16 50
..July ..	16 36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd,

Months.	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10 48
April	10 36
May	10 35
June	..
July	10 24
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 91
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	9 71
Feb.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	10 51
April	10 40
May	10 36
June	10 27
July	10 23
August	10 13
September	10 03
Oct.	9 93
Novembers	9 84
December	9 82
January	9 73
February	9 69

Tease :—Quiet,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	17 15
April	17 35
May	17 50
Juue	17 65
July	17 75
Aug.	17 90
September	18 00
Oct.	18 05
Nov.	18 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	6 75
„ „ Fully Good	7 15
„ „ Fine	7 55
„ „ No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	8 20
„ „ „ Fully Good	8 60
„ „ „ Fine	9 00
M. G. Broach Good	8 75
„ „ Fully Good	9 15
„ „ Fine	9 55
M. G. Scinde Good, ...	6 65
„ „ Fully Good	7 05
„ „ Fine	9 45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ „ to Consineit	5,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..
Futures at New York May	17 09
Futures at New York July	17 24
Futures at New York Oct.	16 81
Futures at New York Jan.	16 65
Spot Cotton at New York	17 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans May	16 43
Futures at New Orleans July	16 31
Fair Rio No. 7 quality)	9 3/4
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S, mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 24th.

Futures at New York ..	May ..	17 71
	July ..	17 21
	Oct. ..	16 84
	Jan. ..	16 65

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	Mar. ..	10 39
	May ..	10 25
	July ..	10 13
	Oct. ..	9 86

London, Mar. 24th.

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 3/8 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/14/10 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2 Steady

COTTON FEATURES
worked out by Astr logy and supplied eithe daily, weekly or monthly, on a mod ra e charge.
HUNDREDS GAINED
wi h our forecast.
ONCE TRIED, EVER TRIED!
write to :—
B. H. GANOO,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 23rd.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/4
Bar Silver Sport	33 3/8
„ „ 2 months hence	33 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—America sold. Dull.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
„ 7 day Merket loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate ..	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar, 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Mar.-Apl. Paid	55
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Mar,-Apl. Sellers	54
Australian 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers ..	56
Tone :—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 5/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	£ 18
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound deliverod per ton Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 9 5/16
Taria Rapeseed :—Mar.-Apl. Buyers..	£ 16 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Paid ..	£ 19 1/8
Tone :—Quiet.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 58 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	..

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 84 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 3/4
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 97 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %..	55
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	60
Govt. Securities 3 %	52
7 p/e. Indian Loan	£ 105 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	10 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe Mar. ..	8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	22/6
Tone :—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	12/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	19/6
Do. Do. June July Sellers ..	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mar. 25.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 440½ and advanced to Rs. 442½ on buying by Japanese Houses. It then eased to Rs. 435 on selling by Jobbers and some Officeswalas and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 437½. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 438. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 437½ and closed at 438½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 370 and advanced to Rs. 372. The Room rate for March was Rs. 373. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 381 and advanced to Rs. 383. it then gradually declined to Rs. 377 the rate being Rs. 380 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was quoted at Rs. 336 in the Room. White Bengal May was Rs. 332 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady feeling yesterday, with a fairly good demand. About 5000 bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 25th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	..	438
„ „ „	July August	..	..
Fully Good Bengal	.. May	..	336
„ „ „	.. July	..	..
Fine Oomra	.. May	..	383
„ „ „	.. July	..	..

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 25th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	..	440
„ „ „	July-Augt	..	..
Fully Good Bengal	.. May	..	338
„ „ „	.. July	..	..
Fine Oomra's	.. May	..	383
„ „ „	.. July	..	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 25th.

Description,	Super	Fine	F Good	Good fine
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab ..	..	356	326	316
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	388	378	352	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1..	418	403	388	..
M. G. Central P. No 2..	403	388	373	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Punjab American ..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce to, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 24th Mar. 1922.

Cotton	8,796	Bales.
Wheat	1,709	Owt.
Linseed	7,863	„
Rape, cts	1,485	„
Gingelly seed	9,015	„
Poppyseed	57	„
Groundnuts	2,822	„
Castorseed	3,609	„
Rice	1,818	„
Myrabollams	443	„
Cottonseed	14,206	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	6,068	„
Juwar	708	„
Maize	406	
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	4,472	„
Coal	465	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar, 25th.

Bank Telegraphic	1 3 1 4
Bank Demand	1 3 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1 3 7/ 8
Fos. Demand	305
American Dollars	361
Honkong Dollars	191
Shanghai	263
Japan	170
Singapore	182 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 25th.

Ready.	Bazaar Rates. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..70 0 0	10 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3070	0 0	10 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..75 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..10 12 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..10 12 0	11 8 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..11 8 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	..13 1 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	..13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 80-165	..78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..75 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..72 0 0	....
Teelseed Black.. ..	..68 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	..14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	..74 0 0	....
Jawa	.. ..	....
Mowraseed	.. 8 0 0	....
Barley	..44 0 0	....
Castorseed	..53 0 0	10 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..	..37 0 0	5 6 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 13 0
Linseed May	14 7 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Mar. 25.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-13-6.
Bars Gold forward 28-9-0.
Bars Silver ready 90-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90-11-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 90-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/4.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/8.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 305.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 325.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 315.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D F 165.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 196.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 263.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 182½.
On New York Bank's selling D D 361.
London Gold ready sh. 94-10.
London Silver ready d. 33-8.
London Silver forward d. 33-6.
Tone of Silver Idle, India and China bought, America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.38½.
French Exchange Frcs. 4850.
Swiss Exchange 22.50.
Belgium Exchange 52.10.
Italian Exchange 85.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 1470.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928-99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1939 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

The market closed firm owing to speculative purchases.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1350, India 119x.d., Central 33/8 x.d., Tata Bank 15, Eastern 66/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 1730, Alliance 330, Apollo 87/8 x.d., Birla Mills 96/4, By Cotton 1170, By Dyeing 1552/8, Bradbury 1090, Century 687/8, Cent. India 4940, Colaba Land 2450, Coorla 265, Crescent 600, Carrimbhoy 1695, David 1575, Edw. Sassoon 535 x.d., Elphistone 145, Fazulbhoy 1425, Gokak 236/4, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 620, Jamshed Mfg. 510, Kastoorchand 1030, Khatao 600, Kohinoor 3095, x.d., Luxmi Cotton 4875, Madhavrao Sed 267/8, Madhowji 545, Mathuradas 325n, M. Petit 4800, Meyer Sassoon 450 x.d., Morarji 6400, New Great 937/8, New City 770, Pabani 920, Pearls 1190, Phoenix 995 x.d., Premier 182/8, Planet 280, Shapurji 380, Simplex 935, Standard 2475n, Swan 1135 x.d., Swadeshi 5380, Tata Mill 1230n, Vishnu Cotton 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 705, Alcock 590, B. Burma 505 x.d., B. Burma N. I. 142/8 x.d., Bt. Burma Pet 9/8 x.d., B. Tramway 110, B. Steam 220, Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 285, Katni Ord 240 x.d., Katni Defd 1120 x.d., New India 10, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord 61/4, Tata Iron Defd 217/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 55, Tata Iron N. Defd 180, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS

NAME.	Paid up amount	Price paid.	Div.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank .	100	100 Feb-Aug.		15%	400
Alliance ..	100	.. Jan-Aug.		17%	330
Baroda	50	100 Jan-July		15%	80
Imperial	500	500 Jan-July		16%	1350
„ Contributary	125	.. ..			358/12
India	50	100 Jan-July		15%	110 x d
Central	25	50 Feb-Oct.		14%	33/8 xd
Tata Bank ..	22½	75 „	as.	10	5
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5 Apr-Oct	..	£.	75
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10 „	„		66/8
Hongkong and Shanghai ..	$ 125	$125 „		64%	£. 97
Mercantile Bank of India ..	A $125	„		16%	£. 22½
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25 Feb-Oct.		9%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	100 Mar-Sept		33%	120
„ Prantij ..	500	500 „		94%	585 xd.
Amritsar Patty ..	100	100 „		8%	102
Cent. Provinces ..	100	100 „		6%	88
Chamarmukh Silghat ..	100	100 „		3%	55
Dhond Baramati ..	100	100 Feb-Aug.		5%	97
Khoja ..					
Bhagirghati ..	100	100 „		4%	100
Larkhana ..	100	100 „		4%	60
Mandhra Bhon ..	90	100 Feb-Aug.		„	62
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100 Feb-Aug.		„	55
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	100 Mar-Sept.		4%	60/8 x.
Sidhote Narowal ..	100	100 Apr-Oct.		6%	5
Sindh Light	100	100 Jul-Jan.		11%	21
Tapi Valley	600	600 Mar-Sept.		„	5 xd
Upper Sindh Light	100	100 Feb-Aug.		4%	60

CEMENT AND MANGANSE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10 July		1-13-4	47/8
Bamanka	5	.. ..		..	4
Central Mining ..	13	.. ..		6%	324
Indian Cement ..	250	250 ..		17½%	185
Katni Cement ord.	100	100 „		12	2 0 xd
„ Defd ..	40	40 „		46	1129 xd
Shivraipur ..	10	10 „		4	33

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ab. Advance ..	500	500 Apr-Oct.		200	2750
Alliance cotton ..	100	100 ..		..	320
Apollo	50	.. ..		6	87/8 xd
Birla mills ..	100	.. ..		..	6/4
By. Cotton ..	500	500 March		100	117
By. Dyeing ..	250	250 Mar-Sep.		88	175/-
Bradbury ..	250	250 ..		85	1600
Bombay Industrial ..	100	100 „		10	115
Century	100	100 Mar-Sep.		44	87/8
Cent. India ..	500	500 May-Nov.		210	4 40
Colaba Land ..	700	700 „		90	2400
Coorla	100	100 Mar-Sep.		„	265
Crescent	100	100 Mar-Sep.		50	700
Durrimbhoy ..	250	250 „		110	1695
David	250	250 „		85	1575
Dawn	250	250 Jun-Dec.		„	1300
E. D. Sassoon United ..	74	10 „	as.	8	6
Edward Sassoon.	200	200 May-Nov		50	53 xd
Elphinston ..	100	100 Feb-Au.		15	145
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250 „		130	1425
Framji Petit ..	1000	1000 May		150	2300
Globe	100	100 „		„	230
Gokak	100	100 „		„	2 6 4
Ind. Bleaching ..	100	100 „		„	225
Indore Malwa ..	100	100 Apr-Oct		50	620
Jamshed Mfg. ..	250	250 Mar-Sep.		„	510
Kastoorchand ..	500	500 Mar-Sep.		50	1030
Khatao	100	100 „		„	500
Kilachand mills..	100	1 0 „		„	18 4
Kohinoor	500	500 „		151/4	3095
Luxmi Cotton ..	1000	1000 Mar-Aug.		„	4875
Madhavrao Sed..	100	100 „		20	267-8
Madhowji	500	500 „		„	545
Mathuradas ..	500	500 „		100	925 n
Manockji Petit ..	1000	1600 Mar-Sep.		300	4800
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	100 Mar-Sep.		22	350
Morarji	1000	1000 „		250	6400
New Great ..	200	200 „		40	937-8
New City	100	100 Apr.-Oct.		„	770
Pabani	250	250 „		50	920
Pearls	250	250 „		20	119
Phoenix	100	100 Mar-Sep		100	995 n
Premier	100	100 „		..	1 x 8
Planet	100	100 „		..	280
Presidency Mills.	125	125 „		..	2-5
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100 „		..	250
Shapurji	100	100 July		25	340
Shapur	1000	1000 Sep-Mar.		1400	16700
Simplex	250	250 Jun-Dec.		40	935
Standard	500	500 „		130	2475
Swan	250	250 Oct.		160	1135 xd.
Swadeshi	500	500 Mar-Oct.		250	7880
Tata Mill	500	500 „		4	1230 n.
Vishnu Cotton ..	500	500 „		..	2100

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity ..	100	100 „		10%	150
Andhra Valley ..	1000	1000 „		4%	705
By. Electric Supply and Tramway ..	50	50 „		..	110
Tata Hydro	1000	1000 Jan.		55	880

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100 „		100	590
B. Burma					
T. Corpo ..	125	125 „		..	50½ xd
B. Burma N. I...	50	125 „		..	142-8 xd
By. Flour ..	500	500 Jan-Aug.		125	1000
Bt. Burma Pet ..	8s.	8s. Mar-Oct.	as.	9/8	9/8 xd
By. Steam ..	250	250 Oct.		Rs. 15/6	220
Kemp & Co. ..	200	.. July		20	140
Marcks	100	.. „		12	90 xd.
New India Insur.	25	250 „		..	30
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200 April		30%	350
Philips	40	.. July		10%	40
Port Canning ..	1000	.. Sept.		50	620
Scindia Steam ..	30	30 „		..	6-12
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord. ..	75	75 Sept.		12	61 4
Defd ..	30	30 Sept.		61/8	21/-
N. Ord. ..	75	75 „		..	55
N. Def ..	400	400 „		..	80
Tata Oil ..	100	100 „		..	250
Thacker Co. ..	50	50 June		..	100

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Delhi on the 29th March, visiting North Western Frontier Province from 30th instant to 6th April, Dehra Dun from the 8th to 15th April, and returning to Simla on 16th April.

Legislative Department:—Mr. I. A. Saunders, I.C.S., reverts to Behar and Orissa. It is notified that in pursuance of the direction contained in the second proviso to sub-rule (1) or Rule 7 of the Legislative Assembly electoral rules the Governor-General is pleased to make the following regulations:—No woman who is not by reason of her sex disqualified for registration as an elector for the Legislative Council of a Governor's province shall by reason only of her sex be disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of any constituency of the Legislative Assembly in that province.

Sir John Wood resigns seat in the Council of State and Mr. E. Burdon is nominated to it.

Home Department.—Mr. J. D. V. Hodge, I.C.S., reverts to Bengal. Mr. A. C. Barron, I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi is granted six months leave.

Finance Department:—Several classes of exemptions from income-tax have been notified in to-day's "Gazette of India." Mr. G. R. Sim, I.C.S. is appointed Member of the Board of Revenue.

Commerce Department:—Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector of Customs is transferred from Rangoon to Madras where he officiates as Collector of Customs.

Industries Department:—Mr. E. R. Colman of Messrs. William Magor, Calcutta, is appointed, Member, Assam Labour Board vice Mr. C. G. Cooper resigned.

KUMBAKONAM RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

Judgment has been delivered in the Kumbakonam riot case sentencing all 11 accused to 6 months rigorous imprisonment each. Facts of the case already reported briefly are that there was a strike of the Jutkawallas and keepers of coffee hotels in Kumbakonam as a protest against enhanced license fees levied by Municipal Council. The Police arrested one Mr. Natesa Chetty, leader of the strike and as he was being taken to a station, a huge mob followed him demanding his release. The crowd whose feelings were worked up subsequently attempted to attack the police station and a riot followed in which police fired with the result, that one of the mob was killed on the spot and another died subsequently in a hospital of gunshot wounds, while some others were treated in hospital for injuries.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 24th.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	..	29.721
Temperature of Air	degree..	80.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„ ..	74.0
Dew Point	„ ..	71.2
Relative humidity of Air	„ ..	0.783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18)	„ ..	5.8
Maximum temperatureflot Air ..	„ ..	87.2
Minimum do do do ..	„ ..	74.0
General direction of Wind	NNW, NNE, NNW, NW.	
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do	miles.	214

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect except in the extreme north. Day temperature is above normal throughout, the excess ranging up to 11 deg. at Ambala; night temperature is 6 deg. to 11 deg. above normal in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the east and lightly to moderately clouded in the west. Humidity is in excess at Cawnpore. Day temperature is above normal throughout, while night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in Sind, but is locally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal except at Karachi, Bikaner recording a maximum of 101 deg. night temperature is above the average throughout.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at several stations. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval, but is higher than usual in Central India West and north Gujarat; night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal generally, a maximum of 106 deg. being recorded at Khandwa and Akola; night temperature is in excess at Saugor and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at Belgaum, but below it in the north of Hyderabad and of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division, Nizamabad recording a maximum of 104 deg. night temperature is higher than usual at Poona and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has intensified and cloud has increased over north-west India, but no rain has fallen. Temperature is high over the whole of north-west India, the excess beng greatest in the west Punjab and west Rajputana.

FINANCE BILL.

COTTON IMPORT DUTY.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Finance Bill, as passed in the Legislative Assembly, came up for discussion in the Council of State to-day. The public galleries were crowded and included many members of the Legislative Assembly, who watched the proceedings with keen interest. The order paper contained about a dozen of amendments and some more were expected to follow. These refer mainly to duties on salt, cotton piecegoods and postal rates, duty on hides and skins, etc. The main changes, made in the Finance Bill by the Assembly may be summarised as follows: (1) clause 2 the original Bill has been amended and salt duty retained at the existing duty of Re. one and annas four per maund, (2) clause 4 of the original Bill has been omitted and the cotton excise duty retained at three and a half per cent, (3) schedule 1 which was to be substituted at "the Indian Tariff Act 1894" has been amended so as to retain the existing duty on machinery at two and a half per cent and that on cotton piecegoods eleven per cent, (4) A new clause has been added providing for an amendment of section 13 (3) of the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Act of 1920, which will have the effect of removing for two years from the 1st April 1921, the obigation to utilise the interest derived from securities in the paper currency reserve in cancelling under certain circumstances such securities so that it will be available as an item of ordinary revenue. The net result of the changes in (1) (2), and (3) clauses above, is to reduce the estimated revenue by Rs. 956 lakhs. In addition to these, there will be a further loss of a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs collected in March on the basis of original proposals which will have to be refunded. On the other hand, the result of the change (4) will be to add Rs. 392 lakhs to the general revenue.

Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary moved that the Finance Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration. The Bill, he said, had come up in a somewhat truncated form and there were some substantial amendments made by the Assembly to the Bill as was originally introduced in that House. The result of those changes was that there was an uncovered deficit of 916 lakhs in order to meet which, he was not sure, that Government would not be fortunate if it did not force them into undesirable expediments. Did any one seriously think that during the next twelve months it would be a practicable proposition to effect economics in the administration in addition to the reductions already made by the Assembly sufficient to produce something between nine and ten crores of rupees? If there be any such people they were but harbouring an illusion. The Retrenchment Committee would probably consist of persons of outstanding authority and weight entrusted with the task of suggesting retrenchment over practically the whole field of their expenditure. The utmost that they could reasonably hope from that Committee was that they would be able to suggest to the Government such changes in methods and even in policy as might ultimately result in a definite lowering of their present scale of expenditure in various directions. But nobody of practical men could expect sudden changes of policy as would bridge the gap either in the coming year or even in the next. Anyway the Finance Bill could not be regarded as a satisfactory one. It did not pretend to give the money required, retrenchment or no retrenchment but until the revenues improved, the present position could not but be regarded as temporary.

Mr. Maneckji Dadabhoy expressed his pleasure at finding that the Bill as emerged from the lower house was shorn of almost all the objectionable features to which he had previously objected and which could not be considered for a moment. He could not endorse the view of Mr. Cook that retrenchment to the extent of ten crores was impossible. The speaker proceeding referred to the comments of the London "Times" on the Assembly's cutting down of demands for grants and a threat of reconsideration of the Reforms. As a citizen of the Indian Empire he made an emphatic protest against the views of the "Times". The Assembly had acted wisely and the members were determined to serve their country.

Mr. Setlina joined issues with Sir M. Dadabhoy and said let those who wanted to take back the Reforms take them away and face the consequences of such a retrograde step by alienating the support of the Moderates.

Sir Malcom Hailey felt that the discussion on the Bill had so far ranged entirely outside the scope of the Finance Bill itself. He was not there to criticise the attitude taken up by the Assembly which had so materially reduced their proposals for taxation. For the move of the Assembly was to put thereby pressure on the Government to effect substantial economies.

A voice:—It was a noble motive.

DANGEROUS SITUATION.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—Well sir, it may be a noble course but it was not a practical or a prudent one. He said some members had taken objection to the views of the London "Times" on the Assembly's action. The views of that paper, however important, did not necessarily embody the views either of the people in England or its Government. The views of another influential paper like "Manchester Guardian" were quite different. The House would thus leave these journals to contend with each other. He did not agree with the wholesale condemnation of the action of the Legislature. He would remind those who told them that the action of the Legislature had been fatal to the administration, that the Legislature had, during the course of its short existence, sanctioned two larger proposals of taxation than had ever been placed before the old Legislative Council with Government majority, He must, therefore, pass from these political to financial considerations and here he asked who could view with equanimity the financial position created by an uncovered deficit of 916 lakhs. The situation contained great dangers. He would dismiss from his mind any suggestion that they should view the finances with light heart, that they should look to the money market to supply their needs. But he was afraid that the mere attempt to finance such deficits by temporary loans, might react most unfavourably on the money market. Concluding he said I must warn the Council and the country that the financial situation is unsatisfactory in the extreme. At the same time the Council knows that we have not come forward here to recommend any change in the Bill and the Council knows that as a result we are prepared to accept, not purely on financial grounds but on general grounds, the decisions which have been arrived at by the Assembly. We can accept that. We feel we must cacept that. But less than that it would be impossible to accept. (Applause.)

The consideration of amendments to the Finance Bill was then taken up.

Sir Edgar Holberton moved that the Salt Duty be raised from one rupee four annas per maund to two rupees eight annas per maund, thus bringing the rate to the level originally aimed at by Government but rejected by the Assembly. He suggested that the Salt Duty which in 1903 was two rupees and eight annas per maund and which was afterwards reduced by Government at a time when their funds were rich, must now be restored. Such an increase, in his opinion, would not affect the labourers and the masses. Because, the wages of these peopls had considerably risen.

Sir Arthur Froom and Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported Sir Edgar Holerton's proposal to raise the duty.

The non-official speeches that followed, were all against the increase. The arguments advanced by them covering the grounds for the objection taken in the Assembly.

Prof Kale led the opposition and said that in 1903 Government did not of their own free will reduce the salt duty from two rupees to eight annas. But the reduction was due entirely to the pressure of political leaders in the old Council, especially of the late Mr. Gokhale. Sir Edgar Holberton's speech was honeycombed with falacies and it was not correct to say that the increased burden of three annas per head of the population, on account of the attempted increase in salt duty, would not hit the masses.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy also opposed the increase. Referring to Sir Umar Hayat Khan's attitude he said we all know that the gallant soldier always supports Government and raises his voice of protest only when his own pocket is touched. (Laughter).

RazaAli:—Sir, May I know if the gallant Colonel is the only man like that. (Loud laughter).

Continuing Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy strongly attacked the suggestion of the increase in duty and advised the Council to respect the welconsidered opinion of the other House.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Mr. Khaparde, Lala Ram Sarandas and Mr. Barua, all opposed the amendment and congratulated the members of the Assembly in having taken the right step.

The Hon. Mr. Innes on behalf of Government said that the Government had deliberately decided to submit the proposed enhancement of the tax to the verdict of the Legislature, although they might have raised it by a mere notification under the Indian Sal: Act. They had warned the Assembly of the dangers of leaving the great part of their deficit but the verdict of the Assembly was against the increase. That verdict was possibly a hasty one and it was thought by some that if they gave another opportunity to the Assembly of reconsidering the matter they might accept the increase. But from the tenour of the speeches made in the Council, there was no foundation for that hope. However much Government were afraid of the consequences of that verdict, they had decided to accept it. (Applause.)

The amendment of Sir Edgar Holberton was then put and lost.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

When the Council of State resumed sitting after lunch, Lala Sukhbir Sinha moved that export duty on hides and skins raw salted be raised from fifteen to twenty-two and a half per cent. The mover said his object was to cheapen the cost of hides and skins by stopping their export and also to secure reduction in the number of animals slaughtered.

Mr. Raza Ali opposed the amendment as being the most dangerous to the hides trade.

Mr. Innes pointed out that there was very great depression in this trade which had fallen in volume by half. If export duty was raised it would not only kill the hides trade but would also, thereby, reduce the revenue which the Government was receiving from the existing export duty. Moreover, the question of export duties was under the examination by the Fiscal Commission and the House should wait for the report of that body before giving any decision on export duties. The motion of Mr. Sinha was then fejected by the House.

COTTON IMPORT DUTY.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved that the import duty on cotton piece-goods be raised from eleven to eleven and a half per cent. His object was not to find money to Government, however much he sympathised with them in their present difficulties nor was it to create a conflict between the two Houses of Legislature. But simply and solely to establish the principle that the Legislature had the right to put an additional import duty if they cared to do so without in any way increasing the countervailing excise duty. He asked how the Finance Member who first came before the Legislative Assembly with a proposal to raise the import duty from eleven to fifteen per cent in order to bring in a revenue of one crore forty lakhs could in the end have agreed to a non-official motion not to raise the duty at all. How was it that the danger of general disturbance, which the Finance Member spoke of while voting in favour of the existing eleven per cent import duty in the Assembly, was not taken into consideration by him while attempting to double the Salt Duty and increase the duty on kerosine oil?

Mr. Sethna supported Mr. Samaldas' amendment and emphasised the necessity of assertion of the principle that Indians were masters in their own house in regard to fiscal matters.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy opposed the amendment on he ground of expediency and good policy. He said only last year Government had raised the import duty from seven and a half to eleven per cent. without any increase in the countervailing excise duty. That itself established the principle which the mover desired. What was the necessity, he asked, of establishing the principle every year.

Mr. Samaldas:—Because of the change in the Secretaryship of State for India.

Sir Maneckji:—Is it possible for any statesman to make any further declaration than what had been done in this matter by Mr. Montagu? In my opinion there is nothing more ruinous to trade than this constant adjustment of tariffs. Moreover, the Fiscal Commission is giving serious consideration to this question of import duty. It is, therefore, better to leave the matter as it is.

Sir Malcolm Hailey on behalf of Government advised the Council not to stultify itself by supporting the amendment which only wanted an empty assertion of the already existing right. The fact that that right existed was proved twice, first when some years ago the Government of India raised the duty without a corresponding increase in the excise duty and Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied to an influential Lancashire deputation in favour of India, and secondly last year when he raised the import duty and Mr. Montagu emphatically replied to another influential Lancashire deputation that India's interest must be and would be considered. If he (Finance Member) the other day voted for the existing eleven per cent, it was purely on the merits of the case as it then stood. There was no motive underlying that action.

Mr. Samaldas' proposition was then put and lost.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 26.

The following are the results of football matches played to-day.

League. (First Division):—

Arsenal two, Villa nil; Birmingham four Middlesborough three; Blackburn three Manchester United nil; Bolton Wanderers one, Liverpool three; Cardiff City four, Burnley two; Manchester City nil, Chelsea nil; Oldham Athletic nil, Newcastle United nil; Sunderland nil, Bradford City nil West Bromwich three, Sheffield United nil

League: Second Division:—

Blackpool two, Bristol City nil; Bradford one, Notts Forest nil; Clapton Orient one, Wolverhampton nil; Crystal Palace four, Bury one; Fulham three, South Shields nil; Hill City one, Derby County one; Leeds United five, Coventry two; Rotheram nil, West Ham one; Stoke one Barnsley nil.

League: Third Division (Norther Section):—

Barrow two, Tranmere Rovers nil; Crew nil, Stockport County one; Darlington nil, Hartlepool United nil; Durham nil, Rochdale two; Lincoln City three, Wigan Borough nil; Stalydridge two, Ashington nil; Halifax nil, Wrexham nil.

League: Third Division (Southern Section:—

Aberdare three, Swindon two; Brentford nil, Gillingham one; Luton two, Brighton nil; Bristol Rovers nil, Millwall nil Charlton Athletic nil, Plymouth Argyll nil Northampton two, Merthyr nil; Norwich three, Swansea two; Queens Park Ranger one, Southend United nil; Reading nil Exeter City nil; Southampton one, Posts mouth one; Watford one, Newport County nil.

Scottish League:—

Airdrucionians nil, Third Lanark one; Ayr United one, Aberdeen one; Clyde one Raith Rovers one; Dumbarton one, Albion Rovers two; Hamilton Athletic one, Dundee Hearts one, Celtic two; Morton three, Clydebank nil; Queens Park one, Kilmarnock one; St. Mirren two, Motherwell one.

The Scottish Cup semi-final (played at Glasgow) Glasgow Rangers two; Partick Thistle nil.

The Cup semi-finals Huddersfield Town three, Notts County one, (at Burney).

Tottenham Hotspur one, Preston Northens two, (at Sheffield).

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

WALES BEATS FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 23.

In the international rugby match Wales beat France by eleven points to three.

ENGLISH RACING.

GRAND NATIONAL RESULTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. March 25.

In Grand National the first three horses were the only ones to complete the course without falling. Sergeant Murphy and Double Escape were the only two others who finished. The race was won in nine minutes 55 4/5 seconds. Tinker, Ashwood, Badminton and Merito did not run. Southampton was ridden by Brown. Clonree by Mahoney Aware by Knowles, Inca Sayani by Brookes and Such A Sport by Captain Delmage.

BETTING FOR GRAND NATIONAL

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

Betting on the Grand National as 100/9 Musichall, 18/1 Drifter, 66/1 Taffytus. Thirtytwo ran. Musichall won by twelve lengths, six lengths between second and third.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. March 25.

The Grand National Steeplechase run to-day resulted as follows:—

Music Hall 1.
Drifter 2.
Taffytus 3.

WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

TILDEN NOT PARTICIPATING THIS YEAR

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-30 p.m. March, 25.

NEW YORK.—The United States Lawn Tennis Association announces that Tilden will not go to England this summer to defend the championship title as the executive of the Association have decided that it would be unwise to send leading American players abroad in view of the keen competition for the Davis Cup.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOLDERS DEFEATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 11 a.m. Mar 26.

After a splendid match the Oxford pair Messrs. J. Simpson and R. Williams beat the holders, Messrs C. Bruce and H. Leatham in the Challenge Round of the Amateur Racquets Championship 5—15, 15—3, 3—15, 15—6, 15—7, 17—15. After a patchy start, there was a magnificent finish, the last three games being the finest seen at the Queen's Club for years. Bruce and Simpson were in splendid form.

ASSOCIATION CUP SEMI-FINALS.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Mar. 26.

The semifinal for the Association Cup between Huddersfield Town and Notts County was played at Burnley in fine weather before 50,000 spectators. At the outset Huddersfield attacked vigorously and after ten minutes Mann headed through. Five minutes later Hill equalised for Notts County and then the play became fairly even till the interval. The resumption was sensational, Smith scoring a goal for Huddersfield after four minutes and two minutes later Stephenson with a beautiful drive also scored for Huddersfield. After this the play fell off considerably Huddersfield appearing to be satisfied with their lead and the game ended in for Huddersfield by three goals to one.

PRESTON BEATS HOTSPURS,

(Reuter's Telegrams)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., March 26.

Forty-thousand spectators were present at Sheffield to see Preston Northend and Tottenham Hotspur meet in the semi-final of the Association Cup. Hot exchanges characterised the first quarter hour. The Spurs were nippy on the ball and quick in seizing openings, but Preston defended stubbornly. After twenty-five minutes play in a scramble in front of the Preston goal Seed scored. Preston pressed vigorously and their right wing was repeatedly prominent, but half time came with the Spurs leading by one goal to nil.

The second half was vigorously contested and Rawlings equalised for Preston with a terrific shot into the corner of the net. Soon afterwards Roberts put Preston ahead with a swift shot and although the Spurs fought hard to the end the Preston defence held out.

Result: Tottenham Hotspur one. Preston Northend two.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., March 26.

In the Hockey International played at Beckenham England beat France by sixteen goals to nil.

WOMEN'S COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

MRS. MALLORY WINS TROPHY.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., March 26.

New York Mrs. Mallory has won the Women's National Covered Court Lawn Tennis Championship by beating Miss Bancroft 7/5, 6/1.

TENNIS IN BARODA.

The Annual Tennis Tournaments, under the auspices of the "Hind Vijaya Gymkhana", commenced this year on the 12th instant Mr. Cowell and Mr. Cardoza, two outsiders, came out successful in doubles and Mr. Cowell was also the winner in singles. Silver Medals were given to the winners.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

RESULTS OF 4TH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

SPRING SELLING PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,000, Second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Handicap selling race for horses in the fourth division, entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500.

Maj. Maloney's GLENART 9-4, Higgins ...
Mr. Murdison's KITTY O'HARA 8-6 A. D. Walker ...
Mr. Dass' BLUSTER 8-6 Word ...
Mr. Dees's Sunny Time 8-5 Barland ...

Totalizators Paid Rs. 20 for win Rs. 15 Rs. 34 and Rs. 25 for places.

SPRING SELLING PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Edwards WOLFKIN 7-13 O'Brien ...
Mr Leckie's ARGENT 9-1 Harrison ...
Mr. Meerza's AVON 8-12 Grace ... 3
Mr. Colah's Content 8-13 Walker ...

Totalizator paid Rs. 67 for win. and Rs. 24 Rs. 22 and Rs 37 for places.

PONY CUP. Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 350 and Rs. 850 to the winner, Rs. 500 to th esecond and Rs. 300 to the third. Highweight handicap for ponies 14.2 and under.

Mr. Hayhoe's CARELESS GIRL 10-2 Sleigh
Mr. Galstaun's SLOW COACH 10-1 Harrison
Mr. Pratt's BABY 5-1 Reynolds ...
Mr. McLaren's DEVAS AVLE 8-6 McQuade

Totalizators paid Rs.. 30 for win an Rs. 15 Rs. 26 and Rs. 43.

ISHAPORE PLATE. (Div. II..) Distance furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1200, second Rs. 500, third Rs 300 Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Galstaun's MAYBOLE 8-10 Harrison
Mr. Norton's GRAB 8-4, O'Brien ...
Capt Molony's ROSE LYDIE 8-3 Higgins ...
Col. Smith's Arthur O'Cleary 8-8 Sleigh ...

Totalizators paid Rs 31 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

ISHAPORE PLATE. (Div III.)

Mr. McLaren's WAR RATIONS 9-4 Walker 1
Mr. Galsaun's TANYUM 8-12 Harrison ... 2
Mr. Pardoe's AQUAE SOLIS 9 6 Audas ... 3
Mr. Maitland's REBECCA 7-7 (car. 7-11) Thompson ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 26 for win and Rs 14 and Rs. 15 for places

ISHAPORE PLATE. (Div. I.)

Nawab Bahadur of Murishabad's BLACK JESS 9-2 Sleigh ... 1
Mr. Huque's MOON FLOWER 8-8 Marland 2
Mr. Soutar's GREEN BOY 8-7 Walker ... 3
Capt. Spooner's Charmio 8-6 Higgins ...

Totalizators paid Rs. 72 for win and Rs. 34 and Rs 28 for places.

HALISHAHAR PLATE. Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs .700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. Rosco's SIMON'S GIFT II. 9-9 Harrison 1
Maj. Moloney's KING OF BEES 7-11 Sleigh 2
Mr. Galstaun's TETE MONTEE 8-8 Reynolds 3
Mr. Southar's CHINA DOLL 8-11 McQuade 4

Totolizators paid Rs. 26 for win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.

HALISHAHAR PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Marchmont's CYMERALD 7-1 Walker 1
Mr. Galstaun's HURDY GURDY 9-2 Harrison 2
Mr. Huque's TORCHLIGHT 9-1 O'Brien ... 3
Mr. Pogoe's Chauntress 8-10 Orchard ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs 45 for win and Rs. 18 and Rs. 14 for places

PRINCE LEAVES CEYLON.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, March 25.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales left Colombo this morning by the "Renown."

(Continued from column 6.)

would retrace from the erring path an desist from its further prosecution.

MR. TAIRSEE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in seconding the resolution said the Municipality made Rs 3 lakhs from the Churchgate Street Scheme This induced them to make more profit from this scheme. He as a Hindu protested against a scheme which affected his 7,000 Parsi brethren. The Corporators were representatives of the public, they were not their masters. He hoped therefore that the Corporators, if not rescind it, will delay it considerably.

MR. VAIDYA.

Mr. Vishwanath Vaidya in further seconding the resolution said this scheme was not for public utility at all. He advised them all to protest against the scheme whole hearted ly irrespective of caste or creed.

The resolution was passed with acclamation.

MR. GINWALLA.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala then moved the third resolution viz:—

This meeting trusts that the Councillors who will compose the new Municipal Board will adopt a just, reasonable and equitable policy and will at the earliest opportunity cancel the resolution sanctioning the Scheme and thus allay the fears and pacify the justly agitated feelings of a large number the Citizens of this City. This meeting resolves that copies of resolutions passed at this meeting be forwarded to the President and members Municipal Corporation an the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Ginwala said this scheme would spell ruin to the poor. It was the duty of the civic fathers to protect civic interests and not to deprive them of their just rights. Sir P. M. Mehta, if he were alive would never have accorded his assent towards this profiteering scheme.

MR. NOBLE.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble in seconding the resolution said London County Council did not touch even an old and ricketty house Under the Rent Act the landlord was bound to provide residential quarters for the tenant before his ejectment. He advised Corporators of the Bombay Municipality to follow in the footsteps of the London County Councils and study its bye laws.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

SIR D. E. WATCHA.

The chairman in winding up the proceedings said he was against the establishment of the Improvement Trust from its very inception. He doubted after 20 years of existence if Improvement Trust had done anything of public utility except building roads and chawls here and there. He advised voters to give their votes in future with due care and consideration and to agitate and agitate till they got justice.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HORNBY ROAD SCHEME.

MUNICIPAL PROFITEERING.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday evening at Excelsior Theatre to protest against the unnecessary and oppresive scheme sanctioned by the Bombay Municipality for constructing a Road between Hornby Road and Ballard Pier, Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, presiding.

The Chairman at the outset intimated the meeting that Sir H. A. Wadia was indisposed suddenly and he was asked to preside at a belated time. He had, however, his sympathy towards the object and he was pleased to preside on the occasion. He was born in Fort and resided in Fort for the last 78 years and he knew the locality well. He was sorry for the disagreement between the Government and the Municipality on one side and the public on the other. He advised the speakers however to speak with moderation and restraint and he hoped that a middle course would be found for settlement.

MR. VIMADALAL.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal before moving his resolution read three letters, from Sir H. A. Wadia, Trustees of Shantinath Jain Temple and Mr. W. T. Halai expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting..

He then moved:—This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay begs to record its emphatic protest against the unnecessary an oppressive scheme sanctioned by the Bombay Municipality for constructing a road between Hornby Road and Ballard Pier. This meeting is strongly of opinion that no such road is needed for the purposes of communication and that portions of the localities covered by the scheme could be improved by less drastic measures. This meeting believes that the construction of the proposed road a mere excuse for providing premises for big offices and first class shops at the expense of middle class and poor residents and shop-keepers and records its indignant protest against such tyrannical abuse of the powers conferred on the Municipal Corporation. This meeting declares that this scheme which involves the unjustifiable destruction of 250 houses and 230 shops, and the dishousing of 7,000 inhabitants at the present juncture would, if carried out, be an act of oppressive iconoclasm and urges that in order to allay the just consternation created amongst the public by the scheme it should be immediately and unreservedly abandoned."

Mr. Vimadalal said in spite of their protest at Maneckji Seth Wadi the Municipal Corporation had passed a resolution supporting the Municipal Commissioner's scheme which affected 7,000 residents 250 houses, 230 shops and several schools and dispensaries. He hoped the new Corporation would take the first opportunity to rescind this scheme. It was in 1913 that a Committee in connection with the Development Scheme had recommended this scheme whose object was make provision for the business people. It was also suggested that from Hornby Road there was no straight road to go to the Ballard Pier but he (speaker) said that there were already three convenient roads that led to Ballard Pier viz., Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Mint Road. Also there were two direct roads from Church Gate Street and Fort that led to Ballard Pier direct. It might be said perhaps that this locality in question was insanitary but the statistics of the last plague had proved that the conditions of Fort locality were in no way worse than those that prevailed at Malabar Hill. If they wanted sanitary conditions at all in the city they should start operations in localities like Kamatipura than Fort. But the Municipal Commissioner's report on this scheme had let the cat out of the bag, and it was this:—"We shall provide first class shops and accommodation." He thought this was the real reason of launching this scheme and it was time they all protested with one voice. They were also told that this scheme would take seven years to start operation during which time there would be a number of houses newly built. But he reminded them that building materials were very costly now and the rent would be equally high and costly which the poor and middle class would not be able to pay. The Scheme had another significance, viz:—That it did not affect the Hindu locality but only the Parsi's Whether it had at its back the principle of "divide and rule" or "Thin end of the wedge" he could not say, but he would say this earnestly that "united we stand divided we fall". Whether Hindus, Mohmedans or Parsis they should protest with one voice unitedly.

Mr. Kanji Karsondas and Dr. Hussanali seconded the resolution which was passed with acclamation.

DR. DAJI.

Dr. J. K. Daji then moved that: This meeting strongly condemns the profiteering policy recently adopted by the Municipality of Bombay of acquiring extensive areas under the guise of road construction and of making of large profits at the cost of a section of the public and trusts that this policy will not find support with the new Corporation and with Government.

Dr. Daji said at the expenses of landlords and tenants the Municipality had adopted profiteering policy. The locality under the scheme was not so much overcrowded or insanitary as to justify the Municipality to dishouse 7,000 persons. The real reason was to dispossess a poor shopkeeper and make room for an affluent one and also to provide an easy road for motorists. He hoped those who have erred in launching this scheme

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Urgent Meeting of the Reception Committee of the Industrial Welfare Conference, Social Service League Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Polling for Two Representatives of the E Ward (Byculla) on Municipal Corporation, Sankli Street.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Extraordinary General Meeting, Dalal Street, 12 noon.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, Fort, 2-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Annual General Meeting, Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m., the Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod, Kt., presiding.

TUESDAY, March 28.

Meeting of the Senate, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

Bombay S. P. C. A. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

A FREE LIBRARY.

A free library for the use of the Shree Cutchi Dasha Shrimali Vanik Community is opened. It will be open from 2 to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays and Sunday only for the present. The terms and the conditions will be given at the library.

POSTMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

The statement of account of the above fund shows that it has a balance of Rs. 52-9-3, after disbursing Rs. 18,351-12 under different items of expenditure, out of an income of the fund amounting to Rs. 18,404-5-3.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Some people of Manori village, near Malad, have sent a complaint to the Superintendent of Police, Bandra, to the affect that horrible cruelties are often perpetrated on dumb animals in their village and the culprits are never punished. In the month of February has dead buffaloes were found with their forelegs cut and in January three cows were beaten to death and three others were so savagely beaten that their horns and ribs were broken.

EXCISE COMMITTEE QUESTIONAIRE.

The Chairman of the Excise Committee, writes from Sholapur, under date that 25th instant, stating that many gentlemen residing in Bombay complained that the time for sending in written replies to the list of questions issued by the Excise Committee was too short. He has therefore, extended the time to 5th April, 1922.

FAZULBHOY MILLS WORKS-COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the above Committee was held in the mills premises on the 22nd inst. under the presidentship of Mr. B. Watts manager of the mills. Suggestions from the representatives of the workers of the mills regarding the payment to jobbers for working on Sundays, housing accommodation, a cupboard for Sundries Department, special benches for the meetings, etc., and a member of Cooperative Credit Society being eligible for a loan up to five times the amount of his share bought, were put before the committee and dully considered. There were some more suggestions made were favourably decided by the manager, the rest pending the decision of Supervising Board.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Manager of the National Bank of India (Ltd.) writes:—

"We beg to advice having received a cable from our London Office informing us that the net profits of this Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1921 after providing for all bad and doubtful debts and including the sum of £149,031 brought forward from the previous year amount to £704,095. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 20 per cent per annum (equal to £1-5 per share) making 20 per cent free of Income Tax) for the year. They further propose placing the sum of £100,000 to the Reserve Fund (making it now £2,600,000) placing £20,000 to House Property account £20,000 to Staff Pension Fund and carrying forward £164,095."

SECOND MAHARASHTRA PROV. CONFERENCE.

In the last meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held at Poona on the 19th instant, it was resolved that the second Provincial be held at Pen. (Distt. Kolaba), on the 16th and 17th of April. The Reception Committee is already formed and the work is going on. The President is to be elected after consulting the District Congress Committees in the Province. The Reception Committee has received three nominations those of Mr. Aney, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and Mr. K. P. Khadilkar. The Reception Committee will meet on the 31st instant, for the final election of the President. All the District Congress Committees are, therefore, earnestly requested to send their votes to any of the abovenamed gentleman before the 30th instant, to the Secretary Reception Committee. Second Maharashtra Prov. Conference. Pen Dist. Kolaba.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.

An urgent meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Industrial Welfare Conference will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., in the hall of the Social Service League, Girgaum, Bombay. The members are requested to attend the meeting.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall will speak on "the Present Situation in relation to Islam and Turkey" Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Friday next (the 31st instant), at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University to-morrow (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m.

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POLICE EFFICIENCY?

FURTHER MAGISTERIAL STRICTURES

Mr. D. N. Khandalawala at the Mazagaon Police Court delivered judgment in which Deputy Inspector Shead charged Abdul Karim, a Bohra merchant, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of stollen property, valued at Rs. 3,500, on the 2nd of June last. His worship's judgment tells the whole story:—

The accused is charged under sections, 411 and 414 of the I. P. C. He is the owner of a factory is Kamatipura, where *durries* are made and he lives in a house in Surti Moholla.

On the 2nd of June, 1921, one Mathuradas Balakhidas, a partner in the firm of Jetharam Manimal carting agents loaded 17 carts with bales of cloth at Gaiwadi and ordered them to be driven to the docks for delivery there. On the 3rd June he received information that one of these carts, bearing No. 3448, driven by a man called Oosman and loaded with fie bales of the value of Rs. 3,500, did not reach its destination and he sent his servant Dhondi Bodiba in search of it. Near the Gloria Church, Byculla, Dhondi saw cart No. 6236 driven by witness Gopi Nageshwar, containing his master's five bales. He had the cart driven to the Byculla Police Station. Mathuradas was called and he identified the bales and lodged a complaint.

It appears that in consequence of certain information, the Police on the 5th June arrested one Karmalli, and he gave the name of the accused and Gairatalli, who was a weaver of durries in the accused's factory. On the 6th June, he also gave the name of Valli Mahomed, the accused's Mukadam and one Raghunath. The accused and Valli Mahomed were arrested on that day. On the following day Gairatalli was arrested and he gave the name of the accused, a broker called, Kassum, who could not be arrested by the police. After making such enquiries as they thought fit, the police discharged all the under arrest, including the accused, but detained Gairatalli and Valli Mahomed. The police placed these two men on the charge sheet and charged them with committing a criminal breach of trust as carriers in respect of these five bales and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence under section 414 and 114 I. P. C. and their trial commenced on the 16th of June before Mr. Olivera, the second Presidency Magistrate. After hearing of such evidence as the police thought fit to adduce and after giving due weight to the line of defence which was nothing but a repetition of what they stated to the police that they were innocent and merely carried out order of their master, the Magistrate on the 28th June discharged them. On the 6th of August investigation of this case was reopened and efforts were made by the police to arrest the accused. On the 9th of August a telegram was sent o Rajapur in Ratnagiri District, the native place of the accused for his arrest. On the 17th August information was received by the police that the accused had left for Bombay. Further enquiries were made and a police post was kept on his house in Surti Moholla, but all efforts to arrest him proved fruitless.

On the 28th of October evidence was recorded by me in the accused's absence on a charge under sections 414 and 411 of the I. P. C. and a proclamation under section 87 of C. P. C., requiring his appearance to answer the complaint within 30 days made against him. On the 28th of November exactly on the last day the accused appeared before me in the court and surrendered himself.

On the 9th December the accused's trial commenced and the most important witnesses for the prosecution were his former servants Gairutalli and Valli Mohmed.

After going through the evidence his Worship said:—I am satisfied on the evidence that the accused is guilty under sections 411 and 414 I. P. C. Mr. Kanuga made a most eloquent appeal to me to pass a sentence of fine only, but this case cannot be differentiated from similar cases disposed of by me. On the contrary, the conduct of the accused has been such that any leniency would be improper. I sentence him, therefore, to one month's rigorous imprisonment and order him to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default of payment of fine, one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

In conclusion I wish to say a word or two about the conduct of the police in their management of this case. In my opinion they deliberately put forward Gairatalli and Valli Mohmed as guilty persons on a charge under sections 407 and 114 I. P. C. in the hope of snatching conviction against them. I fail to see how this charge could ever have been sustantiated. These men were not carriers of Mathuradas Balakidas, nor were they the carriers of the accused to whom the bales did not belong. I have no hesitation in say that if proper action had been taken, the accused would have been charged long ago and the evidence of both Karmalli and Raguath would have been useful for the prosecution. For reasons best known to them the police kept aside the accused and substituted his two servants to be punished for the sins of their master. I direct that a copy of these proceedings, as well as the copy of this judgment, be sent to the Commissioner of Police for inquiry and action as he deems proper.

STRICTURES BY MR. OLIVERA.

The following are excerpts from the judgment of Mr. Frank Olivera, the second Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which two servants of the accused, viz., Gairutalli and Valli Mohmed, were charged and finally discharged by he learned Magistrate.

"There is nothing in this evidence to have justified the police in putting up the two accused before the court on the charge under section 407 and 114 I. P. C. Neither of them is shown to have been entrusted with the bales as a carrier, nor is there anything in the evidence to indicate that [illegible] one two accused or either of them had anything to do with the driver of cart No. 3448 in which these bales were loaded by the complainant. Inspector Shead had to admit that there was no justification for placing the two accused before the Court on these charges. He however, contends that charges under Section 414 I. P. C. should be framed against both the accused. On evidence before the Court, there is nothing to connect accused No. 2 with the bales in question Inspector Shead, I regret to say, has not been honest with the Court. This is clear from the statements of the accused and the Police Diary. Both the accused are servants of Abdul Karim. They made their statements to the police and so did other persons namely Karamally Imamally, Raghunah Donsett and Abdul Samad. All these statements are signed by Inspector Shead and initialled by Superintendent Sykes. These five persons were at times under arrest and remands in Police custody were taken and the investigation lasted from 3rd June to 13th June. The last three witnesses were discharged by the courts on application made by the police. Abdul Karim was also called at the police station. Why he was not arrested by the police after having before them the statements of Karmalli Imamalli made on 5th June and again on 10th June, is a mystery to me. These persons connect Abdul Karim with the bales, Abdul Karim is said to be a man of wealth and the owner of a carpet factory at Duncan Road. The circumstantial evidence also lends support to the statements of these persons made to the police. (1) The value of the bales, namely Rs. 3,500, would indicate to the mind of any ordinary police officer that a man of substance could have only secured them (2) The bales were stored on the evening of the 2nd June in a room not far from Abdul Karim's residence (3). The bales were conveyed in the cart which when stopped on Victoria Road was on its way to Tank Bander where lives Dawood Jamaludin the father-in-law of Abdul Karim. Hence I have no hesitation in accepting the statements of accused No. 1 that he was deputed by his master Abdul Karim to take the bales to the said Dawood at Tank Bunder and this is exactly what he told the police immediately on his arrest.

INSPECTOR'S STATEMENT CANNOT BE TRUE.

Inspector Shead has tried to explain that he did not arrest Abdul Karim because the witnesses changed their statements when he questioned them. This cannot be true as the Police Diary does not disclose any other statements made by the witnesses. What is the use of the Diary if it is not to be supplanted by allegations of this nature. To my mind, this is only an effort to explain away why Abdul Karim was not arrested. It seems to me that in his place his two servants were to be sacrificed. Against neither of them as I have said before is there any case made out under Sections 407 and 114 I. P. C.

Not stretch of reasoning, however, could put the case against accused No. 1 higher than that against Abdul Karim, whom at the worst accused No. 1 only abetted but as the police have not chosen to arrest Abdul Karim, I must refuse to be party to making the servant a scapegoat for his master's misdeeds. I, therefore, order both the accused to be discharged under Section 253 C. P. C.

As I find from the police diary that the inquiries made in this case are neither complete nor satisfactory in so far as the Bhaya of the Improvement Trust Chawl, where the bales were first taken in the cart, was not questioned by the police nor was Kassam, the Dalal, through whom it is alleged Abdul Samad sold the bales to Abdul Karim and as to my mind there appears to be room for further enquiries I feel it my duty to direct that a copy of the proceedings in this case, together with the copy of the judgment and the Police Diary now before the Court, be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for such actions as he may think proper to take in the matter."

A MILL MANAGER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. W. Johnson, Inspector of Factories, issued summons against Mr. Ardeshir B. Tata, manager, the Ailiance Cotton Mill at Tardeo, under Section 22 of the Factories' Act which provides that women in the reeling department of a mill may not be allowed to work on holidays.

Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that Mr. Johnson received an anonymous complaint that the mill was working regularly on Sundays. The Inspector went to visit the mill on the 19th of February which was a Sunday when he found fifty-five women working while it should have been observed as a holiday. He, therefore, charged the accused only for fifteen cases. The Magistrate wanted to know whether the Inspector wanted to press the charge, to which he said in the affirmative.

The accused pleaded guilty. He said in his statement that there was a strike in the mill for three weeks and he started the mill with new employees. Subsequently those on strike rejoined the mill and laid a trap for him.

His Worship remarked that the accused had been the victim of his own staff. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 on each count, the aggregate amount being Rs. 450.

CORONER'S COURT.

A SERIOUS FRACAS.

On Saturday night at about 9 o'clock there was a free fight amongst the Pathans at Bhendi Bazar at the Junction of Sandhurst Road and Bhendi Bazaar Road, when three pathans Abdul Hanan, Mirzaman Khan Jadul and Khairai Kakini were seriously injured by about 25 pathans with knives. They were immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where Mirzamankhan succumbed to injuries the same night and Abdul Hanan Saoul also died yesterday (Sunday) morning. Of the attacking pathans eight have been arrested by Deputy Inspector Turner. The condition of the third pathan Khairai Kakini is very serious. All the suspects had lathis and knives in their hands.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Abdul Hanan and Mirzakhan Jadul, when all the eight suspects Rani Gul Mahomedshaw and seven others were present in the court.

Umarkhan Hassan residing at Madanpura said that the deceased Mirzaman Jadul was the owner of a *Durgha* and Abdul Haman Sadal was a servant in an ice-factory and lived in the *Durgha*. On the 24th instant a Panjabi *Sarang* came and Ghat arang told him to take Khaira, (who is now in the hospital) on the steamer on which he former worked. Kazi told the *Panjabi* Sarang not to take the *tindel*. In the evening the *tindel* asked Kazi why he told the *Punjabi* not to take him. Kazi replied that he would say what he liked and when he got an opportunity he would 'show' the *tindel*. On Saturday at about 4 p.m. the *tindel* and Mirzaman Kha (deceased) went to the Bazaar. They returned to the *Durgha* about 7 p.m. and again went out with Abdul Hanan Ramjan and himself. They sat near a new building at Sandhurst Road, when a man of the name of Duwaja came and told them to go. Sarang Kazi (Suspect No. 1) and some other men came and said that the *Hindoostani* people should move aside. The other men—Pendmal, Julander (Suspect No. 4) and Malja and others who were followed by all the suspects and other men. They were in all 25 in number. Julandar came and struck Khairai Tindel with a knife on the left side. Kazi's brother, Pendmal, struck Mirzaman Khan with a knife under the right arm. Suspect No. 1 Kazi struck Mirzamin (deceased) with a knife on the neck. One Malaja struck Abdul Haman with a knife. After this, witness ran away. The deceased and Khairai were lying on the footpath. When the suspects and ohers went away he (witness) went back to the place of occurrence and saw the Police removing the injured men. He went to the J. J. Hospital and thence to the Police Station.

Cross-examined by suspect No. 1, witness said he had told the [illegible] truth.

Captain Joseph Henry Donnelland, House-Surgeon, the J. J. Hospital, said that the deceased were brought to the Hospital at 9-40 p.m. on the 25th instant by P. C. No. B/154. They had the following injuries:—An incised wound on the abdomen, neck reaching the spine, two incised wounds on the right arm, etc. They died in the early hours of yesterday (Sunday).

Further hearing was adjourned till the 17th proximo about 5-30 p.m.

A GODOWN FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Dwkali Mangal who died on the 25th instant at 6 p.m. due to a fall from the roof of a Cotton godown at Reay Road where he was working. At 9 p.m. when a muster was taken he was missing and on a search being made he was found dead in the godown directly under the ventilator of the roof. He worked with others on the roof.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that Dwakali's death was caused by a fall from the roof of a godown at the Cotton Depot at Reay Road apparently by accident.

CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED.

The Secretary, Congress Committee Hyderabad (Sind) wires under date March 26. Messrs. Allabachayo and Gagoomal and Moulvi Yarmohmed three workers of Hyderabad district were tried yesterday at Khebar, a village 12 miles far off from Uderolul station before Mr. Bolus, District Magistrate, Hyderabad under section 108 and sentenced to rigours imprisonment of one year each for declining to furnish securities. They were brought back the same evening to Hyderabad station, from where they were taken direct to the jail and lodged there at 10 p.m.

Prof. Henry Armstrong in the course of his lecture, dwelt upon the superiority of the dyeing properties of the natural indigo paste to the German synthetic indigo. He thought that it was a serious reflection on the intelligence that the root industry of Indian agriculture had not won the proper recognition and was deprived of scientific aid.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE.

"The White Dove," is said to be one of the best pictures in which Mr. Warner has ever been starred—English, too, with beautiful English countryside scenes and city life for the background. While the background is quiet and restful for the most part, the action is described as intense. It delves into the less lovely side of domestic life, which cannot be denied though it sometimes cannot be hidden. It is a story of a doctor who does not learn until after the death of his wife that she has been unfaithful to him. Stunned by the discovery and doubting the love of another woman of whom he has since become fond, and even the identity of his won daughter, he leaves his home. In London are unfolded the remaining chapters of this startling story, wherein is unfolded another theme which proves that the doctor's mother sinned even as did his wife. The great lesson of mercy and leniency towards those who have sinned is taught with tremendous effect, and there is a happy ending.

EMPRESS CINEMA

A topical, a comedy and a drama are the films which form the bill at the Empress. The drama is "The Rogue's Eclipse," which seems to be a yarn with a swift-moving action, telling of an attempt to cheat the heir out of the estate to which he is entitled and showing how the hero frustrates the knavish tricks of his enemies and of course gains a wife in the true cinema fashion. The leading star in this film is Will Desmond.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

"False Evidence" is the feature film at the Empress Theatre. It is adapted from a well known novel, a story of the west which gives Viola Dana a role that reflects all her vivid personality and dramatic powers. It tells the story of a primitive clan, with traditions handed down from generation to generation, among them being the custom of betrothal at birth. The first girl to rebel has a father who is the strictest man in the settlement. It is his boast that a McTavish has never broken his word. But tradition is upset in this instance, and this little girl marries the man of her choice.

GLOBE CINEMA

"Shree Satya Narayan" is produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, and is a very interesting screen interpretation of a famous pseudo-religious story.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are offering this week at their New Curney Picture House a typical West End Picture—"Erstwhile Susan"—with Constance Binney in a somewhat amusing role. It is a good production and has a captivating note about it. The position of Woman in this man-made Society of Shams is vividly pictured here, where the womenfolh are depicted to be no better than more household drudges for the ease and comfort of their lordship—the male members of the family.

"STAR" CINEMA

If you are an admirer of drama—drama that holds you in suspence and gives you surprise, you will find this and the addition of several heart-throbs in the All-Star picture "The Gift Supreme" now screened at the "Star" Cinema, Grant Road.

The "Gift Supreme" is one of the finest examples of the extent to which a screen drama may go. It has been acclaimed a masterpiece of screen production. Bernard Durning, the stage manager, picture director and actor, who scored a remarkable personal triumph in the recent screen success, "When Bearcat Went Dry", has one of the leading parts in this superior production, with several prominent members of an All-Star cast.

The programme also includes a Variety entertainment by the celebrated Chinese Acrobatic Troupe, whose marvellous and astounding acrobatic feats have already won public esteem. They are this week appearing with an entirely new programme of quite new and novel varieties.

THE BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

RIGHT TO COLLECT FEES SOLD FOR RS. 1,90,000.

The right to collect Fair Ground and Fees from cattle dealers, butchers and others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House Bandora, which some years ago used to be sold by public auction for about Rs. 80,000 fetched Rs. 1,90,000 at the recent sale, the highest and successful bidder being Seth Abdool Kader Papa. The right will continue for 12 months (from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923).

All animals brought within limits of the Bandra Slaughter House, or fair ground, for sale, slaughter or for storage have to pay the contractor the following Fair Ground fees:—Buffaloes, 12 annas each; cows and bullocks, 10 annas each; sheep and goats, 1½ annas each.

The Fair Ground fees are to cover standing shelter, water and fodder as provided by the Municipality.

If animals remain longer than 48 hours the owners are required to pay a further fee of two annas per day for each head of horned cattle and three pies for each sheep and goat. Dealers are at liberty to remove their animals from the Slaughter House premises after 48 hours before the third day's fee is issued without payment of the daily fee but in that case if the animals are brought in again, the original fee of annas 12, 10 and 1½ per head as above must again be paid.

RAIPUR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

POLICE FORCE ENTRY.

The Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, Raipur wires under date March 25:

The Raipur District Conference was to have met to-day at 8 p.m., under the Presidency of Mr. Ghatel. Long before the hour fixed for the holding of the Conference thousands of people gathered on Gandhi Chouk peacefully. During the course of the day rumours were current in the town that the police and the District authorities were making elaborate preparations in assembling a police force and had gathered arms round about the Kotwali. At about 5-15 p.m. the City Inspector together with a number of sub-inspectors and a large number of police constables headed by a Magistrate presented themselves at the gate of the Conference enclosure and demanded admission for himself and many of those who had accompanied him. Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, Secretary, District Congress Committee, and Member All-India Congress Committee, asked for the admission ticket and informed the Inspector that the Reception Committee had already provided free accommodation for two Government reporters and that he would permit those two officers for which they had already sent two tickets to him and if the police wanted accommodation for more people they could pay for it. The Inspector insisted upon his right of going with any number of people he thought necessary and that he would force his entry if admission was refused to his party. Pandit Ravishanker Shukla said the Inspector was welcome to go forcibly but in as much as he had permission to allow only two persons he could not give his consent to the entry of more than two persons free of charge. Thereupon the Inspector angrily ordered the arrest and handcuffing of Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, who was immediately handcuffed and taken to the *Thhana* on an unknown charge. Thereafter the Inspector with a force of Sub-inspectors and constables accompanied by the Magistrate forcibly entered the Pandal. Under the Circumstances the Conference authorities dispersed the conference for the day. There was great sensation in the town.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am grateful to you for permitting us to make an appeal in your columns for financial help which would enable us to discharge our national duties as they deserve to be discharged by an organisation which is working throughout India with the sole object of helping the Indian poor. The All-India Trade Union Congress was brought into existence nearly two years ago. Since then most of us have given not only our whole-time services free but the little money that each one of us could afford. We have held two Congresses and created all-India organisations. Nearly 5 lakhs of workers are to-day directly in touch with us. To carry on propaganda amongst them, to defray the expenses of the Head Office and of the branches, to provide for the bare living needs of the organisers, requires a great deal more money than anyone of us now working for the movement can afford to pay. My appeal is, therefore, to those philanthrophists who helped us so admirably at the time of the first Session of the Trade Union Congress and all those who sympathise with the lot of the suffering poor.

Probably in no other country in the world is the lot of the poor more desperate than that of the Indian worker. It must not be forgotten that the poor of India are only just learning to help themselves. Our object is to help them to obtain human conditions. As a result of our ceaseless propaganda we have been instrumental in moving the authorities to propound certain important legislative measures which if adopted, will level up the condition of Indian workers with those of the advanced countries of Europe. Our representatives in London, the Workers' Welfare League, have done excellent work for us being prevented from doing more only by the lack of funds.

No one doubts that our country is a great tradition of unselfish work done for the sake of the poor. The glorious names that emblazon the pages of our history from Gautama Buddha to Mahatma Gandhi have thrilled the world with the grandeur of their deeds and sacrifices in the cause of suffering humanity. Is it too much to ask the countrymen of Mahatma Gandhi to lift a hand of succour for the sake of the less fortunate? To organise the vast millions of the workers of India, to discipline, them, to train them to take their stand as Citizens, to realise for them the conditions of decent, comfortable existence is the work of the Trade Union Congress. Any help that your readers can render in this task will be gratefully acknowledged.—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMANLALL,
General Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress,
7A, Fort Street,
Bombay.

P.-S.—Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani authorises me to announce a donation by him of Rs. 500-0-0.

D. C. L.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Presidency Association has its annual meeting on the 31st instant and canvassing for seats on the Council is briskly going on. The old Presidency Association is long dead and the present Council does little or no work. The Association's Hall is utilised for indoor games such as cards, and afternoon tea by a few of the members, belonging to the legal profession. The Presidency Association which was the premier political body in Western India in the times of Dadabhai and Pherozeshah is now turned into a Tea Club and the Hall is used for afternoon naps. But pray, what does it cost us? A well-paid Assistant Secretary who does his own work, convenes labour meetings in the Association's hall to the great inconvenience of the members and has hardly time to look after the duties of the Association and the valuable library is in a state of woeful neglect. The keys of the almirahs have become so rusty that they refuse to turn in, and the blue books and reports are kept in such a bad condition that one is necessarily obliged to spoil his clothes if he wants to refer to any particular book. The Association's employees have apparently do not care even a brass farthing for the work. The heavy arrears that are accumulating from year to year simply bear proof to the efficiency of the staff. The present Assistant Secretary was apparently too busy to send round *by post* notices of the next annual meeting to the members, as required by the rules, and all those whom I have met bitterly complain that they have received neither the voting paper nor the notice of the meeting. I can give at least half a dozen names of the members of the Association who had no knowledge of the Annual meeting whatsoever and they only came to know of it through me, when I spoke to them about their votes. I myself had my voting paper through the interested courtesy of a member who wanted my vote for his "ticket". As a member of the Association, however, I did not get one. Surely, the annual meeting, if held, is in the circumstances *ultra vires* and the elections illegal, and therefore null and void.

I hope members who are interested in the welfare of the Association will muster strong at the meeting to be held on the 31st instant and compel the executive of the Association to put an end to the mismanagement of the Association.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER.

Bombay, March 26.

E. I. RY. STRIKE.

"NO ABJECT SURRENDER."

"MR. ANDREWS' MISUNDERSTANDING."

Syed Mahamed Husain, Secretary, E. I. R. Indian Labour Association, Asansol, writing on the E. I. R. strike, states under date March 22:—

"Banarupan Ram, Train Examiner, went to station at 10 a.m. to-day to identify men of his Department for drawing their monthly payment as in duty bound. Mr. Peters, Head Signaller, handed him over to police as directed by Assistant Carriage Superintendent for no fault of his. The Railways authorities are trying to make false cases against strikers.

PRESS MESSAGE.

The following Press message has been issued by the Association:—

"In spite of the Agent's threatening regarding dismissal from service of the strikers, none of the strikers has since resumed duty at the following stations, and the men are firmer than ever:—

Howrah, Bamangachi, Bandel, Burdwan, Gndal, Asansol, Sitarampur, Madhupur, Jhajha, Mokameh, Jamalpur, Dinapore, Moghalserai, Barakar, Dhanbad, Jherriah, Pathardihi, Kusunda, Katrasgarh, Gomoh, Gujhandi, Gaya, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Ghaziabad, Tundla, Ambala and other places.

A certain number of men who went back to work at Allahabad and Tundla on the terms offered by Mr. Andrews, having since realised that the terms are not reasonable and honourable, feeling the pinch of victimisation, have determined to go on strike again and it is heard that some of them have since come out on strike and the others are expected to join them very soon.

Concerning the situation as explained by the Agent, we state that there is only a very little number of goods-trains running and there is no other passenger train but a mail train on the main line. Occasional passenger trains are run when power is available. Due to shortage of coal the train service is being cut down all over the Railways. The Chittagong Mail, which used to run from Seaddah, has been discontinued. 58 Passenger trains have been cut down over the N.-W. R. Goods service has been suspended on that Railway. Business is coming to a standstill all over India, but the public is being kept in the dark so as to crush the rising spirit of the Labour.

We are not stating these facts in any spirit of exultation but to make the public and the Legislative Assemblies to compel the authorities to yield to our just demands. The Agent has not even apologised for the assault on Ram Lall. The Labour demands only a fair and reasonable treatment, and a settlement honourable to the employers and employees.

Will the public intervene in their own interest if not on behalf of the employees? The tactics used by the E. I. Rly. to show the number of trains run as increasing is that they run with the same engine up and down between a few stations and advertise that the number of trains has since increased.

MR. ANDREWS MISUNDERSTANDS.

Mr. Andrews has misunderstood our position. There is as much truth in the Syndicalist plot as in the theory that the Home Rule propaganda was conducted with German money. We are not prepared to abjectly surrender. The Agent told our representative from Dhanbad that he would deal with us if we had the power to call off the strike. The Tundla Conference, which authorized Mr. Andrews to effect a settlement, was not representative of all the strike stations. We are now authorized to settle the dispute, and we do not desire to prolong the strike even for one minute than is absolutely essential. The Agent of the E. I. Rly. must be deemed by the public to be responsible hereafter at any rate for its prolongation.

From Syed Mohammed Hussain, Secretary, E. I. Rly. Indian Labour Association, Asansol.

A mass meeting held to-day at Asansol with audience about 5,000 in number. Strikers from adjoining stations too come. The following two resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That this meeting of the strikers of Asansol condemns the action of the Magistrate of Asansol in muzzling those who advocate their cause.

(2) That this meeting tenders its grateful thanks to M. D. Akhtar (Punjab), Swami Vishwananda, Jagannath Gupta for they being served under Section 144 and for the work they have done for the strikers.

Moved by Mohammed Azam, Head Clerk, Loco. Office, Asansol. Seconded by Abdul Kabir, Train Examiner, Sitarampur.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has addressed the following to the Secretaries of all Provincial Congress Committees for information:—

Dear Sir,—The Working Committee has entrusted me with the work of Khadi propoganda. I am therefore to request you to let me have your replies to the following points with any other suggestions, you may have to make to my Office address—Jumnalal Bajaj, Khadi Department, 183/85, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2, at your earliest convenience.

1. Attempts made by the Congress Committee to spread Khadi.
2. Amount spent and recovered in spinning wheels, looms and Khadi, etc., to be mentioned separately as far as possible.
3. Quality and quantity prepared (whether series, dhoties, coating shirting, etc.).
4. Needs of the people.
5. Quality and quantity of Khadi and yarn lying idle or wanted in your province.
6. Places where Khadi is woven, with a special mention of yarn whether *Mill* or *Hand-spun*.
7. List of persons with their addresses, interested in Khadi.
8. Particular and history of any weaving institution in your province.
9. What are your suggestions to spread Khadi in the masses.

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B3228

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 27, 1922.

PUT THEM AT EASE.

Among the last injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi after his arrest—injunctions which are very solemn in the circumstances—is one which must have caused no slight amazement among those who had not grasped the real nature of Mahatma's teaching:

Put the Englishmen and Moderates at their ease.

What! Put the enemy at ease at a moment when they are exulting in a great affront to Indian sentiment? It must have seemed to many people an absurd command involving an immense mistake in policy. The proper and the natural course to many people must have appeared to be: to exploit the angry state of Indian feeling to the utmost, in order to "pay out" the British for the arrest and imprisonment of India's saintly leader. But such a criticism cannot have been made by any sincere and thoughtful non-co-operator. Mahatma is a seer—one of those rare human beings who view life as a whole and see the inner meaning and divine purpose in what appears to unbelievers a chaotic struggle for mere temporal success: but he is no mere visionary, as his followers know well, however much opponents may delight in so depicting him. He seems to us almost the only national leader in the world to-day who has full consciousness, recognising not only the material forces operating around him, but his own responsibility to God and to his fellow-men. To anyone who views mankind as a whole in relation to the great Creator of the Universe, racial, hatred must appear in rank absurdity, and worse, far worse, than an absurdity when he considers all the wrong which it has caused on earth. Thus from all the really great progressive movements which the world has known—all of which, we hardly need remind our readers, came from Asia—racial hatred, and the hatred of individuals because of any accident of birth, has been entirely absent. The Mahatma in this respect has been described as a disciple of Muhammad (may God bless and keep him!) for in this matter there is no distinction between any of the Prophets; all of them eschewed racial hatred as men shun the plague.

The very idea of racial hatred cannot exist in the kingdom of God, for it is obvious that no loyal subject of that kingdom, who sees all men as alike God's reasonable creatures and willing or unwilling subjects, can hate any individual on account of a difference of race or colour or mentality, a difference which is of God's not Man's decree. Mahatma Gandhi, with the help of saintly Muslim leaders has laid a sure foundation for Hindu-Muslim—Parsi and we hope (in due time) Christian, Jewish, even world-wide unanimity in the principle of pure theocracy, the recognition of a higher law than the laws made by men, a higher kingdom of which all mankind are freemen, having certain rights. So long as the Non-co-operation movement remains loyal to that high ideal, no power on earth is able to destroy it or to break its unity. But if racial hatred or hatred of any individuals were allowed even for a moment to control the counsels of the movement it would sink on to a lower level, dissension would come in, and it would forfeit the divine support by breaking one of those natural laws which operate in the spiritual and moral spheres. We can well imagine how the Mahatma, whose concern has always been for his people, never for himself, like a true leader, must have hoped that at the time of his arrest, no angry passion of the moment on the part of any of his followers would wreck what is in fact a great world movement fraught with boundless hope for men, in the way that we have mentioned. And so to make it perfectly clear to the intelligence of even the most ignorant he gave a positive and not a negative command; not only "abstain from every kind of violence," but "put the Englishmen and the Moderates at ease."

So much for the spiritual aspect of the injunction. Like all the utterances of the Mahatma it has also a practical aspect. It is in fact sound policy. The present writer has just now returned from England and he can bear witness that there is no more urgent need for Non-cooperators than precisely this, that they should put Englishmen and Moderates at their ease. He has made it his business while in England to meet people of all shades of opinion who are interested in India. All of them—except a few among the Labour people—were not at ease about the non-cooperation movement. They had been utterly misinformed about the aims and objects of that movement and most of them had an altogether false idea of the character and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. This was the case, even in circles which wield considerable influence over Indian policy. Most of the English imagine—they believe what they have read in their newspapers—that the Non-cooperators aim at nothing less than driving every Englishman out of India and confiscating all the property of Englishmen in India. They are incredulous when told that Non-cooperators have no hatred whatsoever of the Englishman. The incredulity may be in part derived from the fact that the whole tendency of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms is to replace Englishmen by Indians progressively till the whole personnel of Indian Government becomes Indian, without abolishing—at any rate for many years to come—the servile status of India in the British "commonwealth of nations." When Mr. Montagu visited India, that was the demand of the Nationalists of the day, who sought the posts enjoyed by individual Englishmen. Since then the nation has come in, and the nation cares not a jot whether a particular post is held by an Englishman or an Indian, provided that the occupant stands for India and is responsible to Indian public opinion. It is not for us to seek to indicate the source of the false views which we have found and combated in England. But they are undoubtedly derived directly from some of the English in India, who it is not unreasonable to suppose, derived their information from the Indian Moderates. We accuse no-one of deliberate falsehood in this matter; we believe that it is merely that they do not understand the movement and so are not "at ease" concerning it. In fact their state of mind approaches panic. To assure them that there is no need for panic, that no-one's life or property or honour is threatened by this great religious movement, to make them understand the real nature of the movement, putting their minds at ease, will be to make a great step forward towards India's goal, which is not enmity but friendship with the English race. The volume of English sympathy with Indian views on the Khilafat has increased so greatly in the last twelve months; so many influential men in England now consider India's aims as England's interest that we cannot but believe that, whether at the forthcoming conference or later, the Turkish Question will be fore long be settled in the way that Indians wish, since except in Greece there is little difference of opinion on the continent of Europe—all Powers are in favour of a pro-Islamic settlement, and from Calais to Rome and from the Urals to the Pyrenees, the greatest names to-day are Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Mahatma Gandhi. French Imperialism has seen and seized the opportunity for robbing England of her Eastern influence. We cannot believe that England—or rather, we should say, the English people who are now awaking to the danger—will allow her to succeed when a mere act of justice on the part of British statesmen would suffice to prevent it. Thus, it seems to us, the first part of the demand of Non-cooperators is in a fair way to be gained. If at the same time the truth can be conveyed to Englishmen authoritatively that Non-cooperators have really no hatred of the English, nor any murderous or felonious designs against the British in India, then we think that there will be very little difficulty about Swaraj.

CONJECTURE & SUSPICIONS.

Yesterday's batch of telegrams regarding the Near East Conference was not particularly lucid. But the fact that the Angora Council raised certain objections to the Allied proposals as to the terms for an armistice while the same proposals are reported to have exercised "a salutary effect at Athens" prompts us to suspect that these proposals favour in some way the Greek cause. In the absence of a news-service we can trust, we in India are forced to read between the lines of such messages as we receive, and to draw such inferences as we have drawn above. One fact seems to be clear. The Armistice comes to save the Greeks from so comprehensive and crushing a defeat as would render their "claims" to territory or compensation ridiculous before even so prejudiced a gathering as a Near East Conference. For the Greek loan, in England, has not yet apparently been completely negotiated. A few days ago we were assured, by way of propaganda to lull Muslim suspicions in India, that negotiations for this loan had definitely been abandoned by British bankers. But yesterday's news included a report of Lord Lamington's motion in the House of Lords and the Government's reply—which report makes it clear that negotiations to finance Greece are still very much to the fore in English banking circles. But without this money already in the Greek war chest, the Greek troops in Turkish territory cannot hope to withstand a Kemalist drive. This, at least, is our opinion founded on authentic reports of the state of the Greek Army's morale at the conclusion of the autumn campaign. The Greek forces are badly victualled and very poorly munitioned at the moment because the Greek treasury has not been able to keep pace with Greek military ambitions. An Armistice, therefore, coming to-day can only operate to save Greece from the humiliation of a crushing defeat. Perhaps that is why Athens welcomes Lord Curzon's proposals and the Kemalist Ministers and soldiers look askance at them. We notice, also, that the Kemalist view is that three months is too long a period to allow the Greeks for the evacuation of occupied territory. Here again we are compelled by the intentional obscurantism which Reuter's reports specialise in, to indulge in mere conjecture. That our words breathe intense suspicion of the good faith of Lord Curzon and the Coalition Cabinet is due solely and entirely to the fact that we in India have not been slow to learn the lessons taught us by the history of Coalition diplomacy. A short course of consideration of Lord Curzon's and the Premier's methods is calculated to make the most confiding person most alertly suspicious. So we remember that what Lord Curzon proposes is only an Armistice—and hostilities are resumable at short notice by the Greeks, provided the British permit this as they have so complaisantly permitted, and indeed actually assisted it before. We remember also that the negotiations for a loan by British bankers to Greece are still proceeding, and that this loan, as has been admitted in both Houses of Parliament, will enable Greece to finance, munition and victual a further attack on Turkey. Important financial interests are assisting Greek negotiations—the most influential being that Hidden Hand, Sir Basil Zaharoff, naturalised Greek and British Knight, Fairy Godmother of the Coalition and head of an immense munitions business. We remember further that there was a stipulation imposed by the British Government on Greek borrowers from English banks—borrowers on the strength of unredeemed Greek securities transferred to those banks by the kindly British Government. This stipulation was that Greece should spend the money on purchases made in England. A certain firm in which the Hidden Hand is interested makes munitions of more deadly quality than any firm in the world—and there you are! Conjecture merely, we grant, but it is quite in tune with the intense suspicion with which the Islamic world views the Coalition's actions that we should confess to a suspicion that Lord Curzon would not be heart-broken if after a three months' respite and breathing space a well-equipped, well-fed, and well-paid Greek army should be considered by the Athens Government able to argue more effectively with the Kemalists than any number of diplomats.

Notes of the Day

A Plea of Guilty.

Sir Valentine Chirol is cross with the "Bombay Chronicle"—at least he expressed a certain amount of displeasure in mail week with this paper's editorial policy. He tells the London "Times" all about it. It seems that our reception of Lord Northcliffe's famous "pronouncement" (other people make mere statements but Lord Northcliffe never opens his mouth save to "pronounce") on the subject of Muslim demands has been churlish. Sir Valentine Chirol was pained in mail week to observe that the "Bombay Chronicle" "poured contempt" on the devoted head of Lord Northcliffe after that peer had gone out of his way to take a little notice of Muslim unrest and to suggest measures of conciliation which included the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. It appears further that the "Bombay Chronicle" has been "reiterating more imperiously than ever the Indian Mahomedan demand for 'the real and actual authority of a purely Muslim Power owning real and actual allegiance to the Caliph' over the whole Arabian Peninsula." Yet again, the querulous "Bombay Chronicle" has been impertinent enough to "ridicule the idea of any homeland for the Armenians or of any provisions being required for the protection of minorities under Turkish rule." Following the sound example set by Mahatma Gandhi we hasten to plead guilty to all the charges. And, still following the Mahatma's example, we confess ourselves most entirely innocent of any crime against the laws of God, since we most sacrilegiously maintain that a little impertinent statement of the truth is no offence even if it happens to contradict Lord Northcliffe. The Muslim claim to Muslim authority being established over the Jazirut-ul Arab is a religious duty—whatever terms Europe's diplomats may bully or cajole the Turks into agreeing to. And India's Muslims will be perfectly willing acquiesce in the Powers' interference in the matter of Armenians or Christian minorities under Turkish rule, when the Government of England and of India admit the right of the Turkish Sultan, the Afghan Amir or any other independent Muslim authority to stipulate that special treatment and privileges be accorded to the Muslims who are in a minority in India. The fact that the Indian Muslims do not desire special treatment does not enter into consideration at all here. For till Russia and the Powers made tools of Christian minorities in Turkey the Armenians and others were in similar case. They trusted their Muslim fellow-subjects and lived in amity with them precisely as the Muslims of India trust our brother Indians, the Hindus, Parsees and Christians and will live on terms of perfect brotherhood with them in the India of *Swaraj*. All that the Islamic world desires is that what is deemed good for the Muslim Turk be deemed good for the Christian Englishman and *vice-versa*—especially *vice-versa*.

News to Us!

The length to which the lying propaganda against the Indian national movement is carried on in a section of the British press may be seen from the following passage in a despatch sent by the Delhi correspondent of "The Times" on February 2:—"The first Bardoli resolutions were ostensibly wrung from the hearts of Mr. Gandhi and his associates by their distress over the Gorakhpur murders. Many, however, strongly suspect that Mr. Gandhi knew the Government's determination to arrest him (his arrest was fixed for the 14th; the resolutions were adopted on the 12th), and that knowledge, coupled with the Viceroy's recent vigorous language, was more influential in making the Committee climb down than any sentiment about the murders." The "many" who suspected Mr. Gandhi of being cowed down by the threat of arrest, must, if they existed anywhere outside the lurid imagination of the correspondent, have been of the variety which haunts the select clubs of Anglo-Indiandom and which depends for its information of the Indian world solely on the tittle-tattle supplied by the "Khansamah," the "Baburchee" and the "boy" and which is as ready to believe in the wizardry of the Mahatma as in his madness. As for the other members of the Committee which adopted the Bardoli resolutions, every one who knows anything of the inner struggle at the historic meeting would be able to say that far from being disposed to climb down on account of the "Viceroy's vigorous language", some of these members were all the time striving might and main with their leader not to arrest the movement in the manner he proposed to do. Only the "Times" correspondent seems to be unaware of the facts, though he and his confrers had not hesitated to insinuate, when occasion demanded, that Mahatma Gandhi was being led beyond his depth by his more forward disciples. But it serves the purposes of lying propaganda to represent black as white and white as black to suit occasions.

The Trade Union Congress.

When the All-India Trade Union Congress was started about two years ago to voice the growing aspirations of Indian labour, there were not a few, even among the so-called enlightened classes, who were sceptical of both the utility of such an institution and its success in the existing conditions of labour in this country. They were disposed to look askance at the movement as if it were an undesirable exotic. But nearly two years of the existence of the Congress have helped to dispel both the fears and the scepticism. For the first time in the history of this country, since East met West, was the spark of the consciousness of their common needs and common aims imparted to the working classes of this country and they were made to realise that only by common endeavour would they be able to attain the essentials of a happy and comfortable existence, which is the birth-right of every human being of whatever status or calling. Of course, the organisation of Indian labour is still in its infant stage and may take years before it attains the development which labour in the advanced Western countries has reached to-day. But Indian labour is proceeding towards the goal with rapid strides, in spite of the many difficulties in the way, the greatest of which is the appalling illiteracy in which nearly 9% per cent of the workmen of India are steeped. But the task, Herculean though it may appear to be, should not daunt the friends of Indian labour. On the other hand, it should call forth the best energies of the sympathisers of the working classes. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that since its very inception the All-India Trade Union Congress movement should have succeeded in enlisting in its service a few zealous and energetic honorary workers, who have spared no efforts to carry the movement forward to the position it occupies at the present hour in the estimation of both the working classes and the public at large. For one thing, it has wrung from the Government and the various bodies of employers the recognition which they were extremely reluctant in the beginning to concede. Much work remains, of course, to be carried on in putting the various existing trade unions on a proper footing, in organising unions where none exist and in cementing the relations of the unions to the central organisation. The funds at the disposal of the Congress are limited. Many unions nominally affiliated to the Congress are not paying their affiliation fees, because they themselves are not yet working on proper lines and are unable to collect the membership fees due to them. These have to be helped to reorganise themselves and this means expense. So the evil runs in a vicious circle. In order to help the Congress to find a way out of such a vicious circle, it is incumbent on all sympathisers of Indian labour to respond in as generous a measure as possible to the appeal which the General Secretary of the Congress has issued and which we publish elsewhere to-day. The work done by the Congress during the past two years is sufficient testimony to the splendid service the institution is doing to the cause of Indian labour, seeking to uplift the worker and improve his really pitiable condition.

A Cock-and-Bull Story.

The Indian Press Act is now more than ever dead, though some of its more objectionable features have been grafted on to other enactments, thereby virtually perpetuating the provisions which sought, unsuccessfully, to strangle the *Indian Press*. It was a futile but nonetheless a very mischievous piece of legislation, which the old-time Legislative Council was hoodwinked into passing. This is not the place to refer to the gross misuse made of it by the irresponsible Indian bureaucracy. We are rather interested for the moment in the fiction that Sir William Vincent indulged in for the delectation of his audience in the Legislative Assembly, when he moved for the passing of the Bill to repeal the Press Act. He said, according to an A. P. I. report,

"I am conscious myself that we are taking some risks in enacting this measure at the present moment but we are anxious to fulfil the pledges given to this House and meet their wishes as far as possible in this matter. There may be defects in the bill, I quite admit that, for instance, I have been told that the publisher of a newspaper who may be registered may turn out to be a person against whom it would be impossible to take any action. In fact, I heard to-day of a case, which an Hon. Member told me, in one province where a publisher of a newspaper was registered and when it was settled to prosecute the publisher it was discovered that she was a woman and a prostitute absolutely illiterate and that she could not even sign her name. These are the risks that we take."

After reading the above, we are not sure with whom we should sympathize most, whether with Sir William for his artless recital or with the credulous crowd that adorns the Legislative Chamber at Delhi. It seems to us either that somebody has played a clever hoax on poor, old Sir William or that he played a hoax on the Assembly. In either case the story told by him is amusing in the extreme but fails to carry conviction, in the circumstances in which declarations under the Press Act were made and accepted. Perhaps, the Home Member forgot, for the moment, that before one could make a declaration as printer or publisher, the most rigid enquiries are made by the Police and the Magistracy into the credentials of the declarant who has to present himself (or herself) before a competent Magistrate. And unless it be said that both the police and the magistracy were guilty of gross negligence, or abetted each other in playing a practical joke, the story, narrated by Sir William, is too good to be believed. Yet, we do not wonder that such a story should have been told in the Assembly and that its members should have allowed themselves to be befooled with a cock-and-bull story without ever a doubt crossing their minds. If the wonderful legislators of Delhi had the requisite sense of proportion or discrimination, the Assembly might have long ago earned the respect of the Indian public.

Hornby Road Scheme.

The public meeting held on Saturday at the Excelsior Theatre will have made it clear, we hope, to both the Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust that it would be most foolish on their part to proceed with the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier scheme, on which some official or officials, has, or have, at heart. That scheme cannot be in the public interest, whatever else it might be. We are glad that Sir Dinshaw Wacha should have been moved to join in the protest against the scheme. The one main ground urged in favour of the scheme is that it will give the public of the Fort a direct thoroughfare from Hornby Road to the Ballard Pier. But there is not at present such a dearth of communications between the two as the protagonists of the scheme would have the world believe. There are at least three convenient lines of communication. Fort residents can afford to wait till either the Back Bay reclamation scheme or the suburban developments have relieved the congestion in the city, before they dream of going in for the luxury of a costly and fashionable thoroughfare such as is contemplated. At present it will be simply tyrannical to force the scheme down the unwilling throats of the Fort residents. The new Corporation when it comes into being ought to lose no time in putting its foot firmly down on it, by reversing the decision of its predecessor.

NEW ARMISTICE PROPOSALS.

NOTES TO ANGORA & THE PORTE

ANGORA GOVT'S. OBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Allied high Commissioners have presented to the representative of Angora government for urgent transmission a collective note containing the Allies' armistice proposals. The High Commissioners have also handed a note to the Porte requesting a reply with the least possible delay. It is reported that Yussuf Kemal Pasha had already wired lord Curzon's suggestion of an armistice to Angora. It was discussed by the council of ministers who decided to consult the army commanders. It is understood that the latter object to Greeks remaining in their present lines and consider three months too long.

PROCEEDING ON ASSUMPTION OF ARMISTICE.

COMMUNIQUES ON THE CONCLUSIONS

YOUSSOUF KEMAL LEAVES FOR ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 27.

Paris.—An Athens message says that Greece has accepted the Allies' proposal for armistice in Asia Minor subject to technical reservations with regard to the military conditions.

The communiques on the Near Eastern Conference seem to denote that the Conference is proceeding on the assumption that an armistice will be signed. To-night's communique states that the ministers have completed the examination of the conditions under which freedom of the Straits must be ensured, and they have also completed examination of the financial clauses. As regards the Army, the Conference has decided that, apart from the general provisions proposed with a view to the protection of minorities in Europe and Asia, the League of Nations shall be asked to co-operate in giving effect to the Armenian aspirations, the Conference to-morrow discusses the Thracian question, after which it studies ratification of the articles of the Treaty of Secres relating to capitulations, Turkish military regime, and gendarmerie.

Youssouf Kemal Bey left last night in an Orient express for Varna, whence he will embark on a French destroyer for Ineboli. From that place, he goes to Angora to submit the results of his conversations with the Allied statesmen to the Angora Government.

GREAT EXASPERATION.

AT PROPOSED EVACUATION OF ANATOLIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 27.

Athens.—The Greeks are exasperated at the proposed Greek evacuation of Anatolia, as nullifying Greek sacrifices in Anatolia and leaving unredeemed the Greeks under Turkish rule.

GREEK LOAN IN LONDON.

LORD LAMINGTON'S MOTION.

QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-30 p.m. March, 25.

In the Lords a motion by Lord Lamington that Government should take steps to prevent the raising of a Greek loan in England as long as Greece was at war with Turkey, was rejected by 15 votes to ten. Lord Hylton emphasised that there was no government control of capital Issues on the London market and therefore Government could not take steps to prevent a loan to Greece. Government could not repudiate the agreement signed by the Chancellor of Exchequer with the Greek Premier in December of last year whereby the British Government consented to the assignment of a security for the loan which the Greek government was then seeking to negotiate up to the total of fifteen million sterling.

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO GREEK CABINET

SALUTARY EFFECTS AT ATHENS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

ATHENS. Allied diplomas have handed to the Government the proposal for Armistice. The cabinet met this afternoon. The proposal, it appears, has had salutary effect here.

ARMENIAN HOME SCHEME ABANDONED

GREEKS EVACUATE ANATOLIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

PARIS.—It is semi-officially stated the British scheme for establishing an Armenian home in Cilicia was abandoned. Instead of attempting to collect Armenians an effort will be made to find a solution permitting their rights to be respected wherever they happen to be.

It is announced that preparations for the Greek evacuation of Anatolia have begun. An Allied military mission will be attached to the opposing armies in order to control operations. Small inter-Allied forces will maintain order at the port of embarkation. Warships will also participate.

MUSLIMS' MINIMUM DEMANDS.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB TO BE COMPLETELY FREE.

MOULANA H. MOHANI AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, March 26.

The annual sessions of the Jamiatul Tulaba was successfully held here on Saturday under the presidentship of Maulana Azad Sobhani. Several important resolutions were passed.

Speaking on the resolution reiterating the Khilafat demands of the Jamiatul Ulema and repudiating Lord Northcliffe's proposals Moulana Hasrat Mohani referred to the joint statement of Hakim Ajmar Khan and Dr. Ansari regarding Khilafat demands and said that the statement was nothing more than a repitition of Lord Northcliff's proposals. The restoration of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey and Sultan's nominal Suzerainty over the holy places were merely illusory unless the restrictions regarding army and navy were removed and the whole of the Jazirat-Ul-Arab freed from non-Muslim control of any kind. The kings of Hedjaz and Mesopotamia being under British control the Sultan's authority over Mecca, Medina, etc., would be nil and he would merely be reduced to the position of an attendant at the shrines. The irreducable minimum of Muslim demand was restoration of the Sultan's power as protector of the Khilafat and complete freedom of the whole of Jaziratul Arab. Nothing short of this would solve the Khilafat question. He wished the Hakim Saheb would reconsider his statement and repudiate it but if he did not do it Musalmans should emphatically declare it did not represent their views.

The president Moulana Azad Sobhani agreed with Moulana Hasrat Mohani and warned the Musalmans not to be deceived by illusory hopes. The annual meeting of the District Moslem League will be held on the 29th instant.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

2½ MILLION TONS UNEMPLOYED

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. at 4-15 p.m. March 25.

There are now over two millions tons of shipping, British and Foreign, lying isle in 30 principal ports of the United Kingdom, of which 1, 900,000 tons are British. Altogether 2½ million tons of British shipping are unemployed out of the total of 18 millions.

The Position of American shipping is worse. Five million tons of the American State owned shipping, out of the total of 12½ millions, are lying idle in addition to a large amount, privately owned.

NEW ARRIVAL'S SUDDEN DEATH.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 11 a.m. Mar 26.

Foul play is suspected in connection with the death of Mr. George Daken, Chartered Accountant lately in the Military Accounts Department, India who arrived from Bombay by the troopship "Field-Marshal" yesterday morning. His body was discovered near the railway in the vicinity of Southampton yesterday evening. Only a few shillings were found on him although it is known that he won two thousand rupees at the Bombay Races before he sailed.

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN MARK

NO INTERNATIONAL SENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Mar. 26.

The collapse of the German mark which touched 1530 marks to the pound yesterday but recovered later to 1435 has not caused an international sensation, as it did last November, when the slump led to the decision to settle the Reparations trouble. Both the German and foreign publics this time have apparently decided that nothing useful can be done.

The Reichsbank has again raised the price of gold from 850 to 950 paper marks for a twenty-mark gold piece.

COTTON INDUSTRY AND WAGES

FURTHER REDUCTION AFFECTS 350,000 WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 1 a.m. March 26.—

A further reduction in wages has been decided by the cotton employers of Manchester, to take effect on April 4th. The amount of reduction will not be disclosed until the operatives receive notices.

350,000 workers are affected. Operatives, last year, submitted to a twenty-two per cent reduction.

At Queen's Club, Cambridge beat Oxford by nine events to one in the inter-University Atheletics.

WORK BEFORE US.

HOW MAHATMA'S WISH MUST BE CARRIED OUT.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

NO TIME FOR "SCHEME"-MAKING.

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting was held yesterday (Sunday) evening, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Many prominent Congress workers were present and Messrs. J. Patel, K. P. Khadilkar, Jamnalal Bejaj, B. F. Bharucha and Swami Satyadeo delivered speeches on "Work Before Us." Mr. Patel delivered a very important speech explaining his main differences and objections with regard to the formation of the Swarajya scheme on which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is concentrating his attention at present.

At the outset Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaking in Hindi said whatever she had to say she would say in the end. That meeting was not an ordinary meeting and it was held for the purpose of considering the present political situation.

MR. K. P. KHADILKAR.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar in the course of his speech in Marathi said that their great leader Mahatma Gandhi was in prison. He himself had closed the doors of prison because it was his wish that no one should follow him. They must carry out the wishes of the Mahatma. Whatever line of work he had drawn for the National progress of the country should be seduously followed. In his letter to Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mahatma Gandhi had appealed to his followers to wear nothing but *khaddar* and that they should strengthen the bond of Hindu-Moslem unity. Just as France, England and other European countries safeguarded their own interests, in the same way it was their bounden duty to carry on the khadar campaign of the Mahatma. It would not be improper if they took an oath to-day that they would use nothing but khaddar

MR. V. J. PATEL'S SPEECH.

"Two years ago, the arrest of a single All-India leader would have resulted in violence and bloodshed. The recent wholesale arrests of the foremost leaders-Das, Lajjpat Rai, Pandit Motilal, Ali Brothers and several others were taken by the people with perfect calm. It was thought that the presence of Mahatmaji, the greatest teacher of the gospel of non-violence, in our midst had prevented any disturbances in the country on those occasions. Mahatmaji has been removed and the people are as quiet as, if not quieter than, on any previous occasion. This conclusively proves that the spirit of non-violence preached day after day during the last 18 months has permeated all classes of society. I congratulate the people with all my heart on their rising to the occasion and showing that, however grave the provocation, they are no longer going to play into the hands of their opponents. I have no doubt that in the trying times that are yet in store for us, the country will observe the same dignified restraint and refrain from all violence in word, thought or deed.

OBJECT OF CONGRESS.

"The object of this Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swaraj by all egitimate and peaceful means" so reads article 1 of the Congress constitution.

"This creed was adopted by the nation at the Nagpur Congress. Several people understood this to mean that Congress stood for complete independence. They, therefore, kept aloof from the Congress. Subsequent events have proved that they were mistaken. As a matter of fact, the change in the creed adopted at Nagpur was intended to facilitate the entry into the National Assembly of those who stood for complete independence, whom the old creed excluded from it. The number of these persons is small though by no means unimportant. This small party made a serious and organised effort at Ahmedabad to bring about a change in the creed adopted at Nagpur by proposing in the open session an amendment in favour of complete independence. That amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority. It has thus been abundantly clear that the Congress Swaraj means self-Government within the British Common wealth. The means to be adopted from time to time must be peaceful and legitimate. It is of course true that there is a small, but influential party in the Congress who honestly strive for complete independence. But the Congress has as I have just shown rejected their view. That being so, I earnestly appeal to all those who have so far kept aloof to join the Congress and prove to the world that India stands United in her demand for Swaraj within the British common wealth. No doubt, Non-Co-operation is the method adopted by the Congress for the attainment of Swaraj, but then who do not see eye to eye with the Congress resolution on this subject need not be deterred from joining the Congress on that account. In fact, one may be wholly opposed to Non-Co-operation and yet if he accepts the Congress creed, viz., the attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means—he is eligible to join the Congress. May I then take this opportunity of publicly appealing to our co-operating friends to join the Congress and form a party in the National Assembly? I know that they are in a minority at present but it is only by remaining in the Congress that they can hope to convert the Non-Co-operators to their point of view and thus get the Congress to change its method of Non-Cooperation to any other peaceful and legitimate method that may be decided upon conjointly. It is by being in the body itself that they can see their mistake, if any, and appreciate the Non-Co-operator's point of view.

Most of the misunderstandings and bitterness between the Non-Cooperators and Cooperators is due to the fact that Congress resolutions have been recently regarded as a mandate to the people. This should not be so. Congress resolution is not and should not be regarded as binding on those who have not accepted it. On the contrary it is the clear duty of the party in the Congress which has differed from the majority to carry on propaganda both inside and outside the Congress with a view to educate the country to their point of view. If this is borne in mind and clearly understood by all parties, chances of misunderstandings will be minimised.

LET US ALL BE TOLERANT.

"Let us not attribute motives to one another. Let us understand that every Indian does his duty to the Motherland according to his light. Let us not feel that we are always right and the other party is always in the wrong. I wish to tell my non-cooperating friends from this platform here to-night that they should in future be more tolerant of the opinions of the Co-operators. Cooperators have sought elections to the Councils because they honestly believe that India will get Swaraj earlier by working the reforms. They may be wrong. They are wrong and some of them have already realized this mistake; but the way to wean them is not intolerance. By intolerance we only make them set their backs against us. The real and effective way lies in reason and gentle persuasion and arguments. Similarly the Cooperators should not think that all the wisdom in the world is centred in them. Let us obliterate all traces of bitterness that have crept in during the course of the last 18 months and work together in the National Assembly shoulder to shoulder and present an united front. Cooperators will realize that the constructive programme of the Bardoli-Delhi resolutions appeals to them perhaps more than it does to all Non-Co-operators. Non-Cooperators are determined to work the programme. I invite the Cooperators to join the Non-Cooperators under the Aegis of the Congress in working the programme to a successful end.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

"The items regarding which both parties should have no differences of opinion are: (1) Greater production and spread of Khaddar, (2) Removal of untouchability, (3) Hindu-Muslim unity, (4) Establishment of arbitration courts, (5) Establishment of national schools, (6) Social service, (7) Collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund, (8) Enlistment of members on the Congress Roll, (9) Prohibition of drink and other intoxicants, (10) Enrolment of volunteers.

"Let all parties unite in working this programme under the Aegis of the Congress. It has been suggested and I think rightly that our work would be more telling and effective. We are to select and concentrate on two or three items in the first instance instead of taking all the items and working in them at one and at the same time. I earnestly agree with this view. I therefore suggest to all the Congress organisations that they should until further instructions from the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee begin work on the following items of the programme:—

(1) Swadeshi. Spinning wheel and handloom should be popularised with a view to the greater production and spread of Khaddar. Side by side Congress workers should carry on vigorous propaganda to preach to the masses the necessity of bringing about a complete boycott of foreign cloth.

(2) Enlistment of members on the Congress Rolls. Special efforts should be made by workers to bring in the Cooperators by fully explaining to them the meaning of the Congress creed as I have attempted to explain above.

(3) Collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund by explaining to the people the full scope and purpose of the fund. Resolutions of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee that Congressmen and Congress sympathisers should contribute one per cent of their annual income should be brought to their notice.

(4) Enrollment of Volunteers in strict conformity with the resolutions on the subject.

"Surely this is a programme on which there can be no differences of opinion and I, therefore appeal more especially to our moderate friends to join the Congress and co-operate with the non-co-operators in working it to a success.

"I am conscious that there are items in the Non-Cooperation movement to which the co-operators take serious exception. By all means, let them not join the non-co-

(Continued on next page.

IRISH TREATY BILL.

REPORT STAGE COMPLETED.

LORD CARSON'S BITTER OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. March 25.

The Irish Treaty Bill has completed its report stage, the Lords adopting the amendment moved by government to which the Irish Provisional government had previously assented, postponing the month allowed to Ulster to decide whether she will join the Free State, till the Free State Constitution Bill is passed instead of dating this month from the passage of the Treaty Bill. This alteration provoked vigorous protests from Lords Carson, Londonderry and others who complained government wanted to keep the boundaries question in suspense and thus enable the Southern Irish to continue murdering and raiding. Lord Lansdowne intervened and advised Lord Carson and his friends not to insist on opposition.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GOVT & IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.

TO CONSIDER IRISH DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

In view of the gravity of recent events in Ireland, government has telegraphed requesting Mr. Michael Collins and the Ulster Premier Sir James Craig to come to London in order to examine with government every aspect of the situation.

SHOCKING BELFAST OUTRAGES

SERIOUS SITUATION.

"SPELLING DOOM OF PEACE TREATY",

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 11 a.m. Mar 26.

Yesterday's shocking outrage in Belfast when six men were dragged from their beds and murdered by an armed band, has provoked not only universal condemnation but alarm lest the vicious circle of reprisals and counter-reprisals should necessitate the military occupation of the affected areas which, it is feared, would spell the doom of the Peace Treaty.. The seriousness with which the Government regards the situation is evidenced by the summoning of Sir James Craig and Mr. Collins to London to discuss the situation. The Dublin Press, realising that only some sort of truce can avert the gravest developments, renews the appeal for an immediate conference between the North and the South. For the first time the Northern government has called up the whole force of thirty thousand Special constables. The destruction of property on the frontier continues on a large scales from Auchnacloy to Caledon which is an armed camp and continues to be the most dangerous district.

A BELFAST OUTRAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

A band of armed men broke in to the house of a publican in Belfast last night, dragged him his five sons and the barman from their beds and shot them successively. Five of the victims were killed whilst the other two are dying.

The murdered Belfast publican's family, named McMahon, were Roman Catholics.

NAVAL ESTIMATES ADOPTED.

AFTER DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-30 p.m. March, 25.

The House of Commons have adopted the Nvaal Estimates after a debate in which admiral Suster contended that the estimates are excessive on the assumption that there would be no war for ten years. The battleships now building would be obsolete then and the abandonment of such battleships would not weaken the Navy. Naval defence could safely be left to submarines and airmen. Col. Amery replied that Government did not contemplate war with America or Japan. It would be mad to rely merely on one power standard which the Admiralty interpreted in a way they would not if they thought war was likely in the next ten years. She maintenance of the one power standard made it essential that they should not be hopelessly inferior in battle-ships which still pivot a naval battle. But the admiralty were convinced of the value of airmen and wanted more and more to get the Navy out of the water into the Air.

SHIPYARD WORKERS DECIDE ON STRIKE.

EMPLOYERS REDUCE WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. March 25.

The Delegate conference of shipyard workers' unions has decided that shipyard workers will cease work on Tuesday evening pending the result of the ballot, unless employers extend the notices of reduction of wages which becomes operative on Wednesday

LONDON LETTER.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S KHILAFAT DEMANDS.

LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA

PRIME MINISTER'S HUMILIATION.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, March, 9.

Indian problems are nowadays almost the most prominent topic of discussion in the press. That is not to say that the papers have begun to take an intelligent interest in the question of India, for nothing could exceed the lack of intelligence which distinguishes the comments that appear daily. The only thing is that the Press has been stirred out of its customary complacency on the subject of India and, being steeped in ignorance, as a result of past apathy, the result is such a confusion of argument and reason as to strengthen the conviction that the only possible remedy for the present state of affairs is the drastic course which India is now pursuing of showing the British people that they cannot have peace in, and friendship with, India except on the terms of the fullest practical interpretation of the principle self-determination.

The latest sensation is the publication of the Government of India's message to the Home Government on the question of the Turkish settlement. One might call it an "ultimatum," if there were any reason to suppose that it would be followed by the logical consequences of such a declaration in the case of any normally situated Government the resignation of Lord Reading and his colleagues, in the event of their demands not being compiled with. But, of course, we know that whatever happens, the Government of India, being the subordinates of the Secretary of State, as Sir William Vincent was careful to inform the members of the Legislative Assembly recently, will have to swallow whatever humiliation is imposed on them and carry on.

For all that, the unprecedented character of the step that has been taken has produced a pretty strong sensation, and has greatly disturbed the conservative calm of papers like the 'Daily Telegraph; and exacerbated the easily disturbed feelings of the 'Morning Post'. Both these journals are chiefly displeased with the "unconstitutional' nature of the message from Delhi, and both strongly contest the merits of the claims put forward on behalf of India. In doing so, they display to the full the appalling depths of that ignorance to which I have already alluded. Thus the 'Daily Telegraph' says "it is not quite clear why the restoration of certain European territories should be of such grave moment to the inhabitants of India, the majority of whom are not Mahomedans and have never heard of Thrace; nor to those 250 millions of Hindus, Sikhs, and outcaste persons can it matter very much which of two Mahomedan potentates guards the tomb and birth place of the Prophet!" Such are the very words of this great organ of Conservative and middle-class opinion in rebuking the Government of India for daring to assume that India can have any voice in the settlement of a question which it conceives should be the concern of Europe alone. The policy of the Imperial Government in the Near East, it goes on to say, has been settled in Downing Street, in conjunction with Paris and Rome; it cannot be dictated from Delhi and Simla. Even the restoration of good relations with Turkey, which the 'Daily Telegraph' is good enough to admit may be desirable, is only important in its eyes from the point of view of Great Britain. But it is not going to be done in order to "pacify certain Khalifate fanatics in Indian towns."

The "Daily Telegraph," therefore, sternly advises Lord Reading to get on with the business of repression instead of meddling with things which it considers are not his concern, and it adds that it looks very much as if "the soldier, rather than the lawyer or reformer, may be called upon to play the principle part in the stage of Indian history which is immediately before us."

The Empire again doomed

The Morning Post, goes further. It declares that, if this sort of thing continues, the British Empire will not last very long. Not that that apprehension need cause any alarm, for the 'Morning Post' is constantly predicting the end of the British Empire without bringing that desirable consummation any the nearer. The 'Post' cannot bring itself to believe that these demands are made "in good faith" or by the Mahomedans of India "Why," it asks, "should they trouble about a Christian power in Smyrna or Adrianople, when as a matter of fact there is a Christian power in India?"—as if that were not already a pretty considerable trouble. And" so long as they have access to the tomb of the Prophet, and as long as it is secure also from profanation in the hands of its present august and orthodox keepers, we cannot see that they have any grievance. 'Such ignorance, of course, is unanswerable, and one ceases to wonder that Maulana Mahamet Ali's two hours interview with the august Editor of the 'Morning Post' in 1920 had no better effect than to produce the suggestion that, if the Mahomedans of India would sever their connection with Mr. Gandhi, it might be possible to advocate the cause of the Khilafat.

The Northcliffe boom.

However, there is little profit in pursuing the discussion of these outpourings of ignorance and prejudice from quarters which yield only the expected. A little more interesting and amusing is the terrific boom which the 'Times' and the rest of the Northcliffe papers are giving their great master. One might suppose that Lord Northcliffe discovered the existence of the Khilafat claims and that the Viceroy's

(Continued on page 9.)

"GO FORWARD."

SWADI: SIGN OF FAITH ULNESS.

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE.

Under the auspicees of the Parsi Rajekya Sabha, Swami Satyadev delivered a lecture on "The Present situation and our Responsibilities" on Saturday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, in the presence of a very large audience, Mr. S. R. Bomanji presiding.

Mr. Bomanji before calling on the Swami to speak congratulated Dr. Mahamud on his arrest on Thursday. They had lost one of their most energetic men at a time when they could least afford to lose him.

The Swamiji speaking in Hindi said a great man would never give up what he thought was right, come what might and small men followed the tide, but great men followed principles. Only strong men and only great men could go against the tide; they were the pioneers, they were the leaders, who followed the straight and difficult task. They might commit mistakes, but in their mistakes even they were great for there was no taint of selfishness in their motion. He was sorry that Pt. Malaviya spoke in the manner he did at the very first public meeting that was held in Bombay after the conviction of the Mahatma.

It was their duty to follow the Congress instructions for their Congress was not a debating society, as formerly. A leader could only capture the imagination of his people if he could reach their hearts, and speak as one of them, and not otherwise. Only when they could speak to the common man from his plane could they have Swaraj. Great men fought for principles and not for petty things. The names of the Judges who sentenced Socrates had now been forgotten, but not of their great victim, who had preached immortality. He preferred poison to submission and the Mahatma, had likewise preferred the jail.

When Mr. Malaviya lectured in Bombay after the conviction of the Mahatma he had expected the Pandit to give up the Government grant to the Benares National University, but they had heard nothing of those things. The Mahatma called the Pandit his elder brother, but he did not give up his principles on that account. Their principles must be firmly adhered to. A Non-co-operator should never complain of any harsh sentence which he might be awarded, if any sufferings which might be inflicted on him. The movement could never die by the imprisonment of the Mahatma. He was glad that the people of Bombay could not swallow all that the Pandit had said. Their movement could only die when they became false to it. They knew that the Government had weapons of steel, but they were useless against the united determination of the people and they would not be able to convert the people by mere coercion. They wanted arguments and reasons to convince them that Government were right; mere imprisonment, more punishment could never force the people to give up their convictions. If they went back one step, if they receded now, they would be unfaithful to the Mahatma, and their movement would surely die.

NO GOING BACK.

Indians could never go back; they could neither stop still. There was going to be a meeting of the All-India Congress committee in June next and the programme for the guidance of the country, would be decided. There would be Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others, and it was for that committee to give guidance to the country. Their greatest man was now sacrificed for the country. They were fortunate that they were living in the time of such a man as Gandhi. But what were they going to do? Were they going back on their plighted word? No, never, Let us all press forward, but never go back! Let us reach our goal, but not take a step backward. Only by this means could they win Swaraj!

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Saropini Naidu said the voice of the Swami was the voice of the soldier; it was the voice of the Mahatma. His words were true. They should follow what he had said for they were the words of honesty and self-respect. The present was not the time for talking. If they were going to be true to the Mahatma let them never recede. Let them all go forward, always press forward. It was in their own hands to set the Mahatma free, but were they willing to do their duty to their country, could they wear khaddar and spin for the liberty of their country? What more agreeable and reassuring message could they give to their great incarcerated leader than tell him that they his soldiers, his followers, were true to him, were worthy of him, and they were faithful to him. They were following his instructions implicitly and would follow them until he was liberated and until Swaraj was won.

MR. BOMANJI.

Mr. Bomanji said he was glad that more and more *khadi* was being sold and that was a real sign that they were faithful to the Mahatma. He was glad to see that there was never so much Khaddar worn as at that meeting. He appealed to both men and women to wear khadi. He thanked the Swamiji for his lecture. It was a real pleasure to them to hear him raise his manly voice. Lately they had heared the sickening platitudes of Mr. Sastri regarding British opinion on India. He said that while Mr. Sastri was in London and Paris he used to live in fashionable hotels like the Carlton and Ritz and travel in costly Daimler cars and entertain lavishly, and he called himself the Servant of India! Was it for that purpose that a poor country like India was made to pay for Mr. Sastri's tours. Mr. Sastri posed before English and American audiences as a representative of India but he challenge him while he was in Bombay to address any public meeting for a vote of confidence in him. These meetings must not be confined to Bombay. Before he proceeded to Australia and Canada Mr. Sastri must take up this challenge and he would then be justified in calling himself a real representative of India. What a poor imitation he made strutting about in Gokhale's feathers! As for Punditji they were sorry to have to say harsh things about a man who had rendered them signal service as he had during the Punjab troubles. But he could not help saying that it was presumption on his part to talk about producing from his own fertile brain a grand scheme for constructive reforms before the country. They did not want any more schemes than what Mahatma had given and it would be much better for Punditji's own reputation if he kept his wonderful schemes to himself. The air was full of arrests and prosecutions and he hoped they would pardon him if he made a personal statement in this connection. He had been prominently mentioned as one who might have been arrested any time the whole of last week. Perhaps they were aware that he had gone through two serious operations during the last three years and he was advised again to go to England in connection with his health. He hoped to be able to sail on the 8th April and he hoped Government would take note of it and arrest him if they wanted to. In this connection he might mention that his correspondence had been intercepted, opened and resealed before he got it. In his simplicity he twice wrote to the Post Master complaining about the delay then he discovered that his personal correspondence was being tempered with. Therefore, he had warned his lady friends not to write to him too sweetly for fear of the Political Secretary discovering his lady loves.

But they must not pay so much attention to these passing incidents. They must think of one great master who was in jail, to adopt Khaddar, preach Hindu-Moslem Unity and fraternize and raise the untouchables.

With a vote of thanks to the president the meeting terminated.

WORK BEFORE US.

(Continued from previous page.)

operators in working them but let them not come in the way or unduly criticise or attribute motives to them. There is enough work and enough room for all parties in the country but let those parties work within the Congress let the non-cooperators cease to criticise lawyers who have not suspended practise or the legislators. Surely we can all work together in the Congress without giving up any of our essential principles and I have no doubt this is possible if what I have said above is borne in mind by both co-operators and non-cooperators several non-cooperators as also some co-operators have recently asked me whether the Congress has given up Civil Disobedience, picketing of liquor-shops and foreign cloth shops and similar other aggressive activities. They curiously inquire how we are going to attain Swaraj by working merely the constructive programme, some say they do not know where they stand or what the position of the non-cooperators is under the Bardoli-Delhi Resolutions. I have also heard it said that the Congress is gradually abandoning the Non-Cooperation movement. I wish I had time this evening to answer these inquiries at length. I will take the earliest opportunity to do so. In the mean time during the short time at my disposal I will merely content myself with answering these questions straight away without giving reasons in support of those answers. I say emphatically that we stand by the Non-Cooperation resolution of the Congress as strongly and as firmly as we did at the time of the Nagpur Congress. We believe that the Non-Co-operation movement has revolutionised and may I also add, purified the whole political life of the country. The days of arm-chair politicians have passed away never to return. The movement may not have been always conducted strictly on the lines indicated in the resolution and the eighteen month's experience of the working has shown us that on the whole the lines laid down in the resolution are sound. What we have need is that non-violence, truth, toleration and self-sacrifice should be more rigorously enforced and practised. Who can deny that during the short space of 18 months there has been an extra ordinary and unforeseen development in Indian conditions owing to the movement. Has not the Congress which only two years back was regarded as dominated by the classes passed almost entirely into the hands of the masses. Look at the wonderful network of Congress organisations fairly well financed set up throughout the length and breadth of the country. Mark the phenomenal awakening all round. Do you not realize the unprecedented progress in the matter of self-respect of the people? Surely we have no reason to doubt the efficacy and the soundness of the movement. We therefore, stand by it and will stand by it till we get Swaraj. The Bardoli resolutions have asked us to stay our hand for a while and consolidate the work done in the past. We were going at an unusual speed and a rude shock came on the people when the Working Committee directed them to stop all activities other than normal Congress activities. Delhi All-India Congress Committee revised the Bardoli resolutions and when the people were about to recover from the shock, there followed immediately the arrest and conviction of Mahatma Gandhi. We have however, no cause to be disappointed. Let us proceed with greater vigour further on the path chalked out for us by that great leader examining the Bardoli resolutions as revised by the All-India Congress Committee. You will find that Mass Civil Disobedience is to be suspended and not abandoned. At Delhi I stated that it was not possible to secure for a long time to come the required non-violent atmosphere for Mass Civil Disobedience and, therefore, I would be glad if that item were abandoned. The calm and restraint with which the arrest and conviction of Mahatma Gandhi has been received by all classes of people throughout the country fills my heart with joy and new hope. Let us, therefore, not rule out the possibilities of launching on Mass Civil Disobedience at no distant date.

"With regard to Individual Aggressive Civil Disobedience, the Delhi Committee has given full provincial autonomy to each province within the terms of the previous resolutions on the subject. No doubt, the last meeting of the Working Committee has given a warning to the provinces against any hasty use of that power—but that does not mean that we have abandoned or even suspended individual Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character. We must hold ourselves in readiness for a move in that direction. In fact we have expressly asked the provinces to go on with the work of enrolment of volunteers. The only thing is that we should wait till we put our house in order and for some time concentrate on the constructive programme. Similar observations apply to Individual Civil Disobedience of a defensive character. We cannot ignore the fact that as many as 20,000 or more Non-Cooperators have already been dealt with by the authorities for defensive Civil Disobedience. Here, too, I must mention that it is much better if we pause for a while and consolidate our position. There is no question of going back. We can only go forward. But let us cry halt and have breathing time whenever and wherever it is necessary to do so.

"Then again, peaceful *hartals* are not prohibited. In fact the whole of India will, it is trusted, observe *hartal* on the 13th of April next the last day of our National Week. The Working Committee has passed a resolution in that behalf.

"Peaceful picketing of liquor shops has been expressly sanctioned by the Bardoli resolutions and similar picketing of foreign cloth shops has been added to the list of our activities by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi. In the prosecution of all these activities we have, of course, to be more courteous and conform strictly to the conditions laid down for the purpose. Nothing is to be done in a hurry. Proper precautions are to be taken and proper persons are to be enlisted as volunteers. It is to be realized that preference is to be given for some time to the constructive programme, more especially a complete boycott of foreign cloth by vigorous efforts in the direction of greater production and spread of *khaddar* to the enlistment of members, on the Congress Roll, to the Collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund and to the enlistment of volunteers. May, I, therefore, urge that the Congress organisations will immediately start work in these directions and thus prepare themselves for the eventuality.

NEW SCHEME.

"More than one responsible man have since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi publicly stated that a scheme for Self-Government for India within the British Commonwealth is being drafted. According to Panditji the object of preparing such a scheme is to silence our critics who say we have no definite programme or that we do not know our minds. Personally I am not at all convinced of the necessity of any such scheme at this stage. I may also say that the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee knows nothing about the proposed scheme. To my mind it is not at all difficult to prepare a scheme for Self-Government within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Any student of Constitutional law can easily formulate such a scheme, when the need for it arises. We are all agreed and fully understand what we want. The constitutions of selfGoverning Colonies and Ireland are a useful guide for this purpose. The question of questions is how to enforce any such scheme. If and when the British Government is ready to give us Dominion Home Rule I assure Panditji and those who think with him that the absence of a draft scheme for the purpose will not stand in their way. All that is at present necessary is for us to understand what we want and let the world also understand it. The reported writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi that the Congress Swaraj means nothing more or less than Parliamentary Swaraj or Self-Government in the British Commonwealth of Nations would leave no room for doubt as to what we want. The proceedings of the Ahmedabad Congress where an amendment suggesting a definite change in the Congress creed in favour of complete independence was thrown out are also equally clear on the point. Mahatma Gandhi in his memorable speech on the amendment, as also on many a previous and subsequent occasions, has clearly and emphatically stated that India aspires to be a willing partner in the British Commonwealth—a partnership which carries with it the right to secede at any time. A forced partnership is unthinkable. This being our position there is no meaning in the criticisms that we do not know what we want or we do not know our minds. If it is at all necessary in the opinion of Panditji to answer these critics, let us once more proclaim from the house-top that the Swaraj referred to in the Congress creed means Dominion Home Rule or Parliamentary Swaraj or Self-Government within the Commonwealth of Nations but surely it is unnecessary to prepare a scheme at this stage.

NO USE OF REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCES.

"Panditji in the course of his speech the other day at the Marwadi Vidyalaya suggested that the scheme when ready would be considered by a united conference of all parties and if approved would be placed before the country for its acceptance. May I with all humility and due deference point out to Panditji that there are hardly any differences of opinion as regards our demands. All parties are agreed that India should have full responsible Government at the earliest possible opportunity, but they are not so agreed as to the methods for enforcing their demands. What then is the use of having another "Representative Conference" simply for the purpose of discussing a draft scheme of Swaraj? In this connection, too, I am bound to say that the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee has no information regarding the proposed Conference. We had only recently one "Representative Conference" and we know its result. All endeavours should, therefore, in my opinion, be directed to so strengthen the Congress organisations as to make our demands irresistable.

WHY ANOTHER LEAGUE?

"But what surprised me most in Panditji's speech was his reference to a League which he said it was his intention to start. I understood him to say that the membership of the League would be open to persons of all shades of opinion—be they Moderates or Extremists, Congressmen or otherwise. Next day he addressed another meeting where he explained that the object of the League would be to popularise the proposed scheme of Swaraj and assured that the League was intended for the purpose of carrying out the Congress programme to a complete success. In this connection also it is my duty to tell you that the Working Committee as also the All-India Congress Committee are absolutely in the dark about this idea of a League. A League intended to carry out the Congress programme to a complete success cannot in the nature of things be open to persons other than Congressmen and yet as I understood Panditji, he would have the League membership open to all persons irrespective of their political complexion. Perhaps it is too early to offer my useful criticisms on this question. But I should like to say this that if the League were restricted to Congressmen only it would be a superfluous body. We have already a newly-constituted All-India Congress Committee with 350 members duly elected by the Provinces, we have again the Working Committee of the Congress. In either view of the case, the idea of a new League started by Panditji requires closest scrutiny and examination. We have not the details before us but one should not be blamed if he thinks at first sight that such a League could not possibly improve the position if it does not diminish its importance and authority of the Congress."

GANDHI KHADDAR FUND.

There is one other point in Panditji's Marwadi Vidyalaya speech which calls for some observation. He suggested the idea of the Gandhi Khaddar Fund. I am afraid the idea of this new fund is bound to complicate matters and confuse the willing contributors. There has been known to the Congress organisations since the Nagpur Conbress only one National Fund, viz., the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund. The recent resolutions of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee call upon all Congressmen and Congress sympathisers to contribute one per cent. of their income towards this fund. The Working Committee has asked the people by their resolution of 18-3-22 to observe the National Week from 6th to 13th in the manner indicated therein and exhorted them to make special efforts during those days for the collection of that fund. The fund is being utilized and is intended to be utilized among other things for the greater production of Khaddar. I wish Malaviyaji had put this idea of a new fund before the Working Committee. As it is, the Congress knows of one fund and one fund only and I hope the Congressmen and Congress sympathisers will not be misled or confused by Panditji's reference to the Gandhi Khaddar Fund which the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee has not sanctioned. May I take this opportunity of earnestly appealing to Panditji to acquaint the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee with any new ideas or schemes he has and not to exhort the people to act upon them, unless the Committees have accepted them. Panditji knows that the Working Committee is always too ready to listen to his advice and as far as possible act upon it."

MR. JAMANLAL BAJAJ.

Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj next appealed to those present that they should take to Khaddar. A new Indian company would be seon afloat in this country for the production of Khaddar on a large scale and therefore he hoped that they would support it with all their might.

SWAMI SATYADEO.

Swami Satyadeo in the course of his speech said that he wanted to clear one point that they should always be quite friendly towards their cooperating friends. That was also the main principle of the Mahatma. He urged the people to be as fearless as possible. In the end he appealed to them all to respect the wishes and the great mission of Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha representing the Parsi community appealed to each and every one of them that so long as the Mahatma was incarcerated they should wear Khadi and work the Charkha.

MRS. NAIDU'S REMARKS.

Mrs. Naidu in the course of her speech said that she would speak to them in English as she was likely to be misreported if she addressed them in Urdu. They had heard from some of the leaders that evening as to what were their main duties towards the country in the absence of their revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi. She, therefore, wanted to take from them an oath of consecration of Non-Cooperation on the beads given her by Mahatma some days of ago. She had the great privilege to accompany the Mahatma to the prison at the end of the great trial when the Mahatma expressed his desire that his followers would not fail to carry out his mission during his absence. He also said to her that he was going to spend his time in jail writing books for children. Those were the tidings of Swaraj she wanted to bring to them.

In conclusion, she exhorted the audience to play their part in the struggle for freedom of India as fearlessly as the heroic Rajputs of yore.

With the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" the meeting came to a close at a late hour.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR

UNDER SECTION 124 A

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 25.

The editor and publisher of "Free Burma" was arrested on a charge under Section 124-A for publication of an article entitled "A Second Meeting", apparently reprinted from an English paper. The accused was released on two securities of Rs. 1,000 each.

The Municipal Committee in Rangoon rejected the proposed increase in general tax from 7 to 8¼ per cent. to meet the deficit of Rs. 9 lakhs, the balance being mostly reassessment.—(A. P.)

SENSATION IN CANADA.

MINISTER TAKES ACTION AGAINST BANK.

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd, 4-15 p.m. March, 5.

Ottawa.—A sensation has been carried in Banking circles owing to the Dominion Minister of Finance taking proceedings against Sir Montagu Allan, president of the Merchants Bank of Canada, and Mr. Magarow, General Manager of the Bank on the charge of wilfully mis-stating the financial position of the Bank in the October official return, by omitting to mention the great impairment of Reserve Funds.

THE PACIFIC TREATY

RATIFIED BY U. S. SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 1-30 p.m. March, 25.

Washington.—The Senate has ratified the Pacific Treaty by 67 votes to 27.

QUALIFIED RATIFICATION BY SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. March 26.

Washington.—The Pacific Treaty has been ratified with a reservation which declares that United States understands that the Treaty involves no commitment to armed force; no alliance; and no obligation to join in any defence.

KENYA INDIAN DEPUTATION

OBTAINS INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 27.

The Indian deputation from Kenya have succeeded in obtaining interview with Mr. Churchill, to whom they minutely submitted the case of the Indians.

ESPOIR STEAMER INCIDNT.

GREECE ACCEPT FRANCE'S TERMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-30 p.m. March, 25.

Paris.—Greece has accepted France's terms for the settlement of steamer Espoir incident providing compensation for the captain and payment for the cargo.

FIRST AERIAL FLIGHT.

INSPECTION OF IRAQ.

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd. at 4-15 p.m. March 25.

The Air Ministry announces that Sir Percy Cox, High Commissioner for Irao, accompanied by his state, carried out the first aerial inspection of the part of the country lying along the Euphrates. The flight of three hundred miles was accomplished in one day. The party was carrried in three Vickers Vernon twin engined troop-carrying aeroplanes, each capable of carrying a load of nearly two tons and accomodating twelve persons, with full military equipment, in addition to pilots, water, food and supplies.

The party was escorted by twelve aeroplanes. The visit greatly impressed the Tribes. The Vernon machines are destined to play an important part in the garrisoning of Irak, when the country comes entirely under the Air Force control.

CHAURI CHAURA CASE.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, March 25.

The prosecution witnesses were produced in the Chauri Chaura case. The first two Dukhiram, draftsman and Nasiruddin Khan, employee in the District Engineer's office, were only formal witnesses.

Then Mr. C. S. Kher, D. S. P. Gorakhpur, on being examined in chief, states how he with the armed guard, District Magistrate, and other executive officials reached the spot by a special train, the time when they started not being the train time. The witness and the party had to march to the spot, railway line being dismantled. He then described the horrors of the spot. The whole of the Thana was ablaze. The roofs of the buildings had fallen off or were falling; corpses were reduced to ashes and dead bodies more or less burnt or unburnt were lying here and there. He then stated how and where the numerous accused persons were arrested and lastly said "within the last 10 or 15 days, I was ordered to examine papers relating to the volunteer organisation that were in the possession of the police. These papers were found from Khilafat and Congress Committee Officers. The search was not made in my presence. I found these papers in Kotwali Malkhana. I got about 3 to 4 thousand pledge forms in them. Sixty one pledges were then filed that are signed by some or the other of the accused challaned. In one register, bearing the picture of Mr. Gandhi, entry of some of the accused challaned was read out to the Magistrate. In this register Nos. 2 to 250 are bracketted with the remark 'Yeh farum Khilafat Comity se ayah' showing thereby that the Khilafat and the Congress Committee volunteers, all are the same. The second register was produced which showed that 24 were enlisted from Dumri alone.

The witness, statement was then read to him and after this the court adjourned.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

LORD MESTON'S ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. Noon Mar. 26.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Students' Hostel, when Lord Islington presided, the warden Gooneratna reported that the membership totalled 781, and included a fair number of Englishmen, Americans and Continentals. The financial outlook was described as satisfactory.

Lord Meston, in the course of an address, advised members to take a long view with regard to the future of India and to think rather of a slow and steady, unchecked rise of India to her proper place not only in the Empire but in the Commonwealth of World Nations. Lord Meston suggested that students might patriotically devote themselves, firstly, to the formation of public opinion for the proper mobilisation of India's resources, because the problem of bad distribution in India was even more serious than poverty; secondly, to the cultivation of the best forms of vernacular literature; and thirdly, to the study of reforms in the laws and social life of India.

INDIGO IN INDIA.

"A FINANCIAL MISTAKE".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. Noon Mar. 26.

At a lecture to-day, by Professor Henry Armstrong on the indigo situation in India the Chairman, Sir Thomas Holland, declared that the abandonment of three years' research work in Bihar by Mr. W. A. Davis was a financial mistake, as the cost was not met by the general revenue but by a special cess on the indigo exports. He argued that if the cess did not at present meet the cost, the deficiency could be made up when the trade revived. He pointed out the number of other advantages of cultivation, including the uses in connexion with the indigenous textile industry, and he considered that if the case were properly presented to the Assembly, the later would not refuse a vote to assist the industry. The responsibility of abandonment should, at nay rate, rest with the Assembly, not with the Government of India, whom he urged to reconsider the unfortunate decision to abadon research.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

A SUCCESSFUL BALANCE SHEET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 1-15 p.m. March, 25.

Notwithstanding difficult banking conditions which have existed during the whole of the period under review, excellent results are shown in the annual balance sheet to December 31st last of the National Bank of India. The net profits for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to 555,066 sterling and with 149,032 sterling brought forward, the available total is 704,095 sterling. An *interim* dividend was paid in September last at the rate of twenty per cent per annum free of income tax and the Directors now recommend further dividend at the same rate and an addition of 100,000 sterling to the reserve fund raising it to 2,600,000 sterling. Allocations of 20,000 sterling each to the Pension fund and premises account are proposed leaving a balance of 164,095 sterling to be carried forward.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

DOOR NOT YET CLOSED ON SETTLEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 1-30 p.m. March, 25.

The executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has instructed all apprentice member who are not indentured, and improvers who are employed in the establishments where lockout notices have been posted, to cease work. The conference of Engineering Unions has decided that Labour mediators should inform Sir Allan Smith representing employers, that they are still prepared to meet him with a view to finding a basis on which direct official negotations could be opened between the Unions and the employers.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

Negotiations between the Labour National Smith and Joint Council and Sir Allan regard to behalf of Engineering firms with initiated the lockout of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union have broken down.

LOCKOUT OF ALL UNIONS PROBABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

The ballot of other Engineering Unions representing halfmillion semi-killed and unskilled workers has resulted in 49,303 voting for the acceptance of the employers' offer and 164,759 against. The result will probably be a lockout of all Unions in bulk.

SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS BY LORD WINTERTON

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 1-30 p.m. March, 25.

Winterton has appointed Viscount Lord Parliamentray Private Secretary Ednam, Parliamentary waite of the India Office and Mr. Laith Secretary. his Private Secre

MR. MONTAGU'S SERVICES.

"A TRUE FRIEND OF INDIA."

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 25.

The Legislative Assembly met at 11 this morning to dispose of the business which was set down for the 22nd instant, but which could not be taken up owing to the prolonged discussion of the Finance Bill. The fifth motion in order of priority refers to the passage of the Bill to repeal the Press Act.

The Secretary of the Assembly read a message from the Secretary of the Council of State announcing that the Upper Chamber had passed without any amendment the Finance Bill as emerged from the Lower House. The Assembly then proceeded to the election of members to the Committee on Public Accounts and Standing Finance Committee. Only non-officials took part in the election of members to the Public Accounts Committee and both the officials and non-officials participated in the election of members to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Innes, in moving that the Merchant Shipping Bill as passed by the Council of State be taken into consideration, emhpasised its non-controversial character, and said that the amending Bill would be taken up as soon as possible, probably in the next session. This Shipping Bill was only a groundwork for the proposed amending Bill, which, along with this, would be considered by a Committee as had already been explained in the Council of State.

Mr. J. N. Mukerjee moved that the Bill be circulated for public opinion.

Mr. Innes saw no necessity for such actions, as the Bill was only a consolidating one.

Mr. Mukerjee thereupon withdrew his motion and the Bill was then passed.

CHILD LABOUR IN PORTS.

Mr. Innes next moved for further consideration of the Bill to regulate employment of child labour in some ports of British India. This Bill was to fulfil the object of article 6 of the International Labour Convention, prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age in the handling of goods in docks, quays and wharves, but excluding transport by hand.

Mr. Joshi proposed an amendment, deleting the words, "but excluding transport by hand."

This was accepted by the Government and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Innes, the House agreed to circulation for public opinion of the Bill to restrict and control the transport of cotton in certain circumstances, the object of the Bill being to prohibit inferior cotton imported, except under licence, into areas which it is desirable to protect.

PRESS ACT BILL.

Sir William Vincent moved for the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the Press Act of 1910 and the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make certain provisions in regard to liability of the editors of the newspapers and to facilitate registration of printers and publishers and to provide for seizure and disposal of certain provisions. Sir William Vincent very briefly explained the changes made in the original Bill by the Select Committee. These have appeared in the Press already. The most importance of them is that which requires that the name of the Editor should appear in any part of the paper and not necessarily on the front page, as proposed in the Bill, as originally introduced.

Sir William Vincent then asked that the bill be passed. He said "I am conscious myself that we are taking some risks in enacting this measure at the present moment but we are anxious to fulfil the pledges given to this House and meet their wishes as far as possible in this matter. There may be defect in the bill, I quite admit that; for instance, I have been told that the publisher of a newspaper who may be registered may turn out to be a person against whom it would be impossible to take any action. In fact, I heard to-day of a case, which an Hon. Member told me, in one province where a publisher of a newspaper was registered and when it was settled to prosecute the publisher it was discovered that she was a woman and a prostitute absolutely illiterate and that she could not even sign her name. These are the risks that we take. Still Government are anxious to go as far as possible to meet the wishes of the Assembly and if it is necessary to make any alternation in the law in order to remove any anomalies of this kind I shall have to come to the Assembly during the next session. But I hope very much that it may not be necessary."

Dr. Nandalal voiced his opposition to the publication of editors name in any part of the paper.

Dr. Sapru who was the Chairman of the Committee which recommended the repeal of the Press Act said that the decision about the publication of the eritors' name had been arrived at after careful and anxious examination of the whole question in order to find means to fix responsibility of the editor of a newspaper. A large number of witnesses, majority of whom belonged to journalistic profession favoured the suggestion incorporated in the bill. This was found to be the only solution after a genuine attempt and if Dr. Nandalal or any other member could make better alternative proposal he would be quite willing to accept it.

The House then agreed to the consideration of the report of the select Committee. On the motion of the Home member one drafting amendment was made in schedule third of the bill wherein for the words "Such newspaper" were substituted the words "Every copy of the issue of the newspaper containing such matter and every copy of such etc."

Mr. M. G. Mukunda Raja Iyengar moved an amendment to schedule fourth the first clause of which as it stood gave the power to any officer in charge of the post office or authorised by Post Master General may detain the newspapers and other articles being transmitted by post. Mr. Iyengar moved that only those officers should have power of detention as would be authorised on his behalf by the Post Master General and not by any officer in charge of a past office.

Sir William Vincent accepted this reasonable amendment which was adopted by the House.

The Bill to repeal the Press Act was then passed unanimously.

The Assembly agreed to the circulation of the bill to assimilate the law in British India relating to the Official Secrets to the Law in the United Kingdom.

CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

Sir William Vincent in introducing a Bill further to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, explained its main provisions which he said had been drafted on the recommendations of the Conference held in 1919 in Delhi. The local Governments had been consulted on these proposed changes and they had agreed to the modifications in the existing law. The Act was proposed to be extended to the Presidency towns and to Rangoon. The necessity for this amendment was urged by the Government of Bengal as far back as 1914. Clause 6 of the Bill was intended to be provided for the transfer of a criminal tribe from one province to another. Arrest without warrant was also proposed to be authorised of the members of the criminal tribes for offences punishable under Section 22 (2) of the Act.

After this Bill had been introduced Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, moved that necessary steps be taken and funds provided to enable India to participate on an adequate scale in the British Empire Exhibition to be held in London in 1924. He said that although no correct figures of probable expenditure were available, it was estimated that a sum of at least Rs. 65,000 would be required and that if the figure should exceed then a supplementary grant might be sanctioned by the House. He recognised India's financial stringency, but at the same time it would be a serious mistake to hold aloof from this Exhibition.

Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala opposed the motion because India had nothing to exhibit except her raw materials.

Messrs. Abul Kasim and Jamnadas objected to Mr. Agarwala's observations and instanced Kashmir shawls and carpets, Lucknow and Benares lace-work and embroideries which had extorted the admiration of the world.

The resolution was then carried.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

When the Assembly resumed its sitting after lunch, the only business left was discussion of the resolution regarding Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Samarth moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to cable to His Majesty's Government that the Assembly expressed its deep sense of regret at the resignation by the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu of the office of the Secretary of State for India in which capacity he rendered invaluable services to India and the Empire for which services this House desires to convey its profound sense of gratitude to him and its unabated confidence in the policy pursued by him, as the only policy which wise statesmanship dictates in the best interests of the Empire."

Mr. Samarth said the whole country had already expressed its regret at the resignation of Mr. Montagu and his motion was meant only to record that universal feeling. The disappearance of the late Secretary of State was a calamity. Mr. Montagu had done greatest service to India by raising her status to equality with other Dominions and by making her an original member of the League of Nations. The "Times", London, had accused the Assembly for the lack of responsibility. He repudiated that charge and declared that the Assembly had helped the Government by saving it from additional discontent as a result of heavy taxation that great authority Viscount Bryce in a book written ten years ago said the Roman Empire fell of bad finances and advised the Indian Government not to create discontent by heavy burden of taxation.

Sir Sirasvamy Iyer asked the Government to repudiate the sinister suggestion of the London "Times." If the Government of England wanted to drive India into revolt they could not do better than follow the advice of the London "Times."

Mr. J. N. Mitter, Official Member from Bengal, considered Mr. Montagu as a great benefactor of India.

Sir Devaprashad Sarbadhikari thought that the removal of Mr. Montagu instead of being a calamity was timely inasmuch as it showed what he and the Government of India were doing in the matter of Khilafat which otherwise would not have been known to the Moslems of India.

Mr. H. Vishindas said Mr. Montagu martyred in the cause of India.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay spoke on behalf of the European community. He credited the late Secretary of State for the establishment of Reforms in India which but for the Mesopotamia muddle would probably have been the duty of Mr. Chamberlain to inaugurate. While he desired to make the reformed constitution a success he was not as enthusiastic about Mr. Montagu. He believed that Mr. Montagu was not irreplaceable. There were other British statesman not inferior to the late Secretary of State and he hoped India would continue to receive full sympathy and support from Great Britain which was her right.

The Assembly passed Mr. Samarth's resolution.

Sir William Vincent regretted that the discussion on the resolution had wandered into replies to certain allegations made in a leading London journal. It was not in consonance with the dignity of this Assembly that they should reply to newspaper attacks and it was not reasonable that they should be suffering under apprahensions on account of them. He referred particularly to the speech of that wise elderly statesman (Sir Sivaswamy Iyer) who was expected not to take that line. However the Government of India would be glad to cable this resolution to His Majesty's Government that it may be communicated to Mr. Montagu. It would be improper for a member of Civil Service who had served directly under Mr. Montagu to offer any remarks upon his service. Indeed every member of this House would appreciate the reason for such a course because expression of approval might in his case connote more than in the case of non-officials. Strictly speaking the resolution before the House might have been disallowed on the ground that it was not a part of the duty of the Government of India to transmit a message of this kind but he felt that the House would have thought that the Government of India was acting very ungraciously if they had adopted such a course. It was for that reason that they gave this House an opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to Mr. Montagu and appreciation of his service. "At the same time I will ask you not to do one thing. In expressing appreciation of the conduct of the late Secretary of State you will abstain from saying anything which might even be interpreted as casting some imputation upon the conduct of others. Any such action would be most embarrassing to the Government of India and would be injurious to that House because, I think all members of this Assembly will understand the position of the Government of India, particularly in regard to this. The question of Turkish peace terms is one of some delicacy. It has never been alleged that we had no right to formulate our views, if anything it has been definitely stated, that it was not only our right but our bounden duty to express the views of India. I do not think we have ever been attacked for wanting to publish them. In no sense has the conduct of the Government of India been impugned by His Majesty's Government. I have heard the word threat used once or twice in connection with the possible change in the policy of His Majesty's Government *visavis* India. I have known nothing in the correspondence which I have seen on this subject which justifies any such apprehension in the minds of anyone (here he quoted Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons). It has been suggested that the policy of the Government of India *visavis* non-cooperation movement, particularly in connection with Mr. Gandhi's arrest was affected, or even influenced by Mr. Montagu's resignation. I want to make it perfectly clear that the resignation of Mr. Montagu had nothing whatever to do with it. All I can say is that in our attitude, in our policy, whether it was right or wrong, *visavis* those extremists who are now heading this movement to subvert this Government, we had the most loyal support from Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Subramanyam and Mr. Abul Kassam also added their voices of tribute, the latter declaring that Islam in general and Muslims of India in particular, owed heavy debt of gratitude to Mr. Montagu for championing the cause of Khilafat.

NATIONAL IN SPIRIT.

Dr. Sapru took part at this stage. He said while, as a Government Member, he had his restrictions, he could not record a silent vote. There had been many Englishmen who had loved India. In fact, the Congress movement was started and led in early eighties by Englishmen. But Indians had not been so enthusiastic about any Englishmen as they had been about Mr. Montagu. The reason was obvious. Gokhale had said that if the foreigners in India treated the Indian question as their own, many of the faults of the English Government would disappear. Although Mr. Montagu was a foreigner and represented a foreign system, yet, in his outlook, in his hopes, and in his aspirations on behalf of India, he was perfectly national in spirit. It was not, therefore, the actual work but the spirit in which that work was done that had endeared him to Indians more than any other Englishman. It was a mistake to believe that there was a completo agreement between the late Secretary of State and the Moderates. But if the latter had decided to work the Reforms in the hope of larger reforms through it, then it was mainly due to the personal influence and magnetism of Mr. Montagu. (Applause.)

Concluding he said when the present controversies were over, when serener atmosphere came, when through larger reforms Indian aspirations were realised, he was sure the name of Mr. Montagu would stand above every other Englishman in the eyes of Indian people. (Loud applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy recorded gratitude of the Parsee community.

Mr. Bashambarnath and Mr. Abdur Rahim also spoke in the same strain.

Mr. Renouf, a Punjab Civilian, supported the spirit of the resolution. The British officers in this country realised that they were here to help India to fit herself for self-government and if they were not there for that purpose, there was no justification for their existence. (Hear, hear.) They believed that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme was a long step in the direction of self-government and they meant to make the Reforms a success.

Munshi Iswar Saran was not disturbed by the comments of the "Times" regarding the Reforms. Mr. Montagu he thought had been a greater friend of England than of India by giving them the reforms.

Mr. Husannally while associating himself with the observations of the non-official speakers declared that nothing will satisfy Moslems than the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna.

At this stage his speech was cut short by the President on the ground that discussion of foreign policy was outside the purview of this Assembly.

Mr. Jamnadas thought it was the lack of understanding on the part of the Indian extremists who in season and out of season discredited Mr. Montagu and also the lack of understanding on the part of the reactionaries in England, that was responsible for the going out ultimately of office of a man of Mr. Montagu's calibre.

Dr. Nandlal spoke last.

The resolution was then put and carried amidst applause.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

NALKURI SHOOTING.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

The magisterial enquiry into the shooting incident at Nalkuri in Tipperah shows villagers having refused payment of Chowkidari tax by show of force. The police party armed with a warrant went to the village on the 2nd March. They arrested a villager but he was rescued by the mob who assaulted the Police. The non-official agency having failed to induce the culprits to surrender the district the officials with Policemen went to the village on the 7th to arrest the rioters. During the search of a house about 300 to 400 men armed with lathis collected and assumed threatening attitude. After the search the mob made a rush and threw clods of earth. The District Magistrate, Police Superintendent and several constables were hit. The Police were obliged to open fire resulting in three being killed and five wounded.

POLITICS AND KHADAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Macnaughten, the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting has rightly touched the question of politics and village industries. The introduction of Khadar has been given much importance by mixing it into politics by a great many English-speaking people and its development has been looked upon as an attack on European interests. Even people wearing Khadar are looked upon as persons taking part in politics while in fact they may be putting them on merely for the sake of encouraging home industries. Persons mixing the question of the introduction of the village industries (khadar) will take a lesson from Mr Macnaughten's distinction of politics and political economy. There is no reason why this old industry re-introduced at present should be taken as forming a factor of politics. It is a fundamental truth that successful industries of any nature if well maintained, are sure to succeed in the long run and bring prosperity to the country and the Chairman of the B. C. Commerce has correctly stated that prosperity of the merchants depends on the prosperity of the country in which they live.—Yours, etc.

M. K. DESAI.

159, Bhuleshwar St.
Bombay, March 25.

DHARWAR CONGRESS PROPAGANDISTS.

SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT EACH.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 25.

Mr. Satyavantha Malebennur and Mr. Ramchandra Dhavale, Congress propagandists were served with a notice under section 108 and on refusing to give security got one year's simple imprisonment each. The prosecution was regarding the speeches before the Ahmedabad Congress. Both the accused received their sentence calmly and perfect calm prevails in the city.

CABLE ITEMS

The by-election at Chertsey owing to the death of the late member Sir Donald Macmaster has resulted in Sir Philip Richardson being returned as an Independent Unionist with 11,811 votes against 9,490 given to Sir Hubert Gough, Independent Liberal.

Paris.—The Shah of Persia visited President Millerand at th eElysee to-day. He was received with military honours.

Sir Thomas Sutherland left £721,000 sterling. After numerous bequests, aggregating about one hundred thousand, the residue is bequethed to the King Edward Hospital Fund, London, minus a quarter million sterling in estate duties.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

demands on the Home Government were the direct outcome of his visit to India. Readers of his journals have not only to put up with the noisy assertions in the leading columns of the notable part played by the great panjandrum in bringing about a realisation of the necessity for conciliating Mahomedan sentiment, but have to bear the infliction of a repetetion of his messages from India on the subject, which have already been dinned into their ears *ad nauseam*. Lord Northcliffe's policy for India is already well-known and the 'Times,' of course, follows his instructions with due fidelity. A determined and sustained effort must be made to carry out the demands put forward by the Governemnt of India, "but it must be remembered, "says the 'Times'," as Lord Northcliffe was careful to point out, other causes enter into India unrest and chief among them is the agitation of Mr. Gandhi." It trusts that the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi will shortly be received, and that the Government of India will no longer punish merely his dupe but will arrest and try his chief associates and accomplices.—as though there were not a whole crowed of the chief associates already in gaol.

The Cabinet Policy.

What the effect of the Government of India's manifesto will really be remains to be seen. Presumably it was issued after consultaton with and with the consent of Mr. Montagu and the Cabinet there is little doubt that the comment of the 'Times' represents the policy of *'divide et impera'* which is the sum of the Cabinet wisdom in India policy. By offering some sort of satisfaction to the Mahomedans, it is hoped that they will be seduced from adhesion to the Indian National Congress, leaving the way clear to deal with the Non-Co-operation movement and Mr. Gandhi on lines of more and more intensive repression. The Conference in Paris between the representatives of the British, French and Italian Governments takes place on March 26th and much may happen before then.

The Labour Party and Ind a

The reactionary influences which are perpetually, insiduously and subtly endeavouring to dominate the Labour movement in this country have been very much in evidence of late, both in the conduct of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the other chief organisations which make up the movement. There has come into existence a body known as the National Joint Council of Labour. It is made up of representatives of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party. It is self-constituted and what particular authority the committees of these three organisations had to join themselves together in a national joint council is not quite clear. Certainly some of their pronouncements have caused considerable heartburning and discontent among the rank and file of the Labour movement, who see the counsel of 'safety first,' which means in effect a policy of conservatism and reaction, coming more and more to the force under the auspices of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Clynes, Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. Bowerman.

Recently they have issued a manifesto on the Government's policy in India, which is an amazing surrender of the position hitherto held by Labour as declared in the resolutions of the National Labour Conference and the Trade Union Congress. I do not know whether this has been cabled to India but, in any case, it will have reached you by now by mail. There is no need, therefore, for me to expatiate on its terms. While professing to be denunciation of the 'blood and iron'policy forceshadowed in Mr. Lloyd George's recent speecl in the Commons, it is in reality a manifesto on behalf of Mr. Montagu. Here, of course, the hand of Colonel Wedgwood is to be traced. India is told to case Non-Co-operation, take advantage of the Parliamentary institutions recently conferred for the ventilation and redress of grievances," and accept in return a general amnesty and the declaration of a time-limit for the transition stages of partial self-government. It is reasonable to ask, where was Mr. Spoor, who is supposed to be the custodian of Indian policy in the councils of Labour Party, and indeed, where were some of the other champions of self-determination on many a platform when this manifesto was approved.

Of course, this disgraceful surrender to Montaguism will not be allowed to go unchallenged. The intention is, moreover, to challenge, in the first place, the authority of the Joint Council to override the considered decisions of the Labour Conference and the Trade Union Congress sitting in general session. The resolutions of the Conference, declaring in the most emphatic terms for the unadulterated principle of self-determination to be applied to Ireland, Egypt and India have been endorsed at two Conferences, to say nothing of the further demands for the punishment of Dyer, the trial of O'Dwyer and the impeachment of Lord Chelmsford. The recent manifesto of the Joint Council is a direct defiance of these resolutions. The Trade Union Congress has pleged itself to support in every way thee truggled of the workers in India for their just rights. The manifesto, to which the representatives of their General Council have joined in subscribing, cannot possibly be reconciled with such a pledge. It is to be hope that the Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will lose no time in delivering a well-merited rebuke to the "bosses" of the sister organisation in England who have been guilty of this act of gross betrayal. In the meanwhile, as I have indicated, steps are being taken here to have this amazing declaration annulled. Nothing is more certain than that it goes entirely counter to the mind of the rank and file of Labour and represents the outcome of an India Office intrigue in which certain so-called advocates of freedom and champions of India have discreditably joined.

The Prime Minister and his followers.

The Prime Minster is safe once more. The Coaltion is now, without any attempt at concealment racked from head to tail with irreconcilable dissensions. Stung by the defiance of Sir Geroge Younger and the Conservative Die-Hards, who undoubtedly have the Conservative organisation in the country (though an infinitesimal number of voters) behind them, Mr. Lloyd George sought to save his dignity by addressing a letter to Mr. Austen Chamberlain in which he declared that, unless he could be assured of the loyal support of the wing of the party for which Mr. Chamberlain is responsible, and be freed from the embarrasment of Sir George Younger, he would be compelled to resign.

This was expected by the Prime Minister to produce the panic that has previously always followed any threat of action likely to precipitate an election. But on this occasion the oracle failed to work. Mr. Chamberlain was unable to give th assurances required. Nor was he able to promise any effective control of the inconvenient and pertinacious Sir George Younger, much less to get rid of him, which was what Mr. Lloyd George really wanted. The Ministers instead surrounded the sulking Premier at a banquet, given in his honour by Lrod Birkenhead, overwhelmed him with the usual flattering assurances of his indispensability and assured him of their support and unwavering determination never to desert him,—and then they found his weakest point by depicting to him the dreary prospect of the Genoa Conference taking place without his magic presence. Was he going to leave his great task of the reconstruction of Europe to be finished and bungled by others? All this had the desired effect. The Prime Minster yielded. He agreed to defer his resignation and having taken a convenient chill, has gone off to his Welsh home at Criccieth for a much 'needed rest'—as the clergy always say when they take holiday.

A STRANGE CLAIM.

"WITHOUT US ORDERLY GOVT. IS IMPOSSIBLE"

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

On Friday night in the hall of the Dalhousie Institute was held the general meeting of the Calcutta branch of the European Association. Mr. E. Villiers and Mr. H. A. Stark were the chief speakers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. L. M. Medley. Mr. Stark laid "We are pledged to give the reforms a fair trial but at the same time we also owe it to ourselves to see that so important a section of the public in India as the European and Anglo-Indian population does not suffer in its economic existence. Without us we know that the task of orderly government would be well-nigh impossible, for we are numbered among the sobering and moderating forces."

Touching Indianisation of services he said "There has lately been what amounts to a veritable clamour in the legislatures for the Indianisation of services, the aim apparently being to replace all Anglo-Indians and Europeans everywhere by Indians. Were it true that Indians who would fill our places are perfectly well equipped in all cases to perform their duties in many spheres, we, the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Europeans ought still to retain our right to compete with them for admission into public services and on level terms. Then there is the problem with which the Racial Distinctions Committee are confronted. On this question I think there should be a process of levelling Indians upwards and not of dragging Europeans and Anglo-Indians downwards."

BONUS FOR U. S. SOLDIERS.

BILL PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-45 p.m. March, 25.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed by an overwhelming majority the amended Bill providing bonus for soldiers who took part in the war involving an expenditure of about four milliard dollars. The date of the Bill in the Senate is uncertain.

EUROPEAN POLICIES AND AMERICA.

REALISATION OF LATTER'S ANOMALOUS POSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. March 26.

The growing realisation of America's anomalous position vis-a-vis with European affairs has inspired the Senate leaders to intimate to the President that the present indirect method of dealing with Allies should be ended. It is now announced that President Harding is considering the appointment of an American member of Reparations Commission.

TUPTON FACTORY EXPLOSION.

OWNER AND MANAGER CHARGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 24.
Recd, 12-30 p.m. March, 25.

John Knowles, owner of the factory at Tupton Dudley where the explosion occurred on March 8th, resulting in the death of nineteen girl employees, and Eber Chadwick, manager of the factory were charged at Tupton with manslaughter today. The representative of the public prosecutor declared that precautions taken for the safety of young girl workers were utterly disregarded. The work of breaking up ammunition was not dangerous if ordinary care was taken but the girls were not searched, they wore nail boots although the floor was of concrete and was strewn with powder and there was a stove in the shop in which soldering was done and irons were heated.

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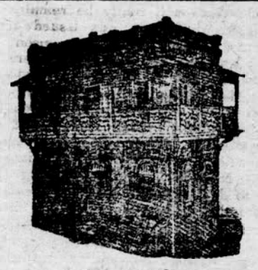

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MADRAS COUNCIL.

INSTITUTION OF BOILER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 24.

There was a heated debate this afternoon in the local Legislative Council over the motion for cutting down the provision of nearly sixty-two thousand rupees set apart for the Inspector of Factories by forty thousand rupees. The mover and the supports of the proposal wanted the duties of the Factory and Boiler Inspectors to be combined under one set of officers, with a view to economy and deprecated the excess provision under this head in the current year's Budget.

Mr. Lloyd pointed out that the increase was due to the additional factory inspection staff necessitated by the Indian Factory Amendment Act of 1922. The work of the inspecting staff was bound to increase with the increase in the number of factories, and the provision could not be reduced nor could the officers of the factory Boiler Inspectors be amalgamated without increasing the number of officers.

Hon. Habibullah justified the institution of Boiler Inspectors in this Presidency, by pointing out that no less than 2,182 inspections were conducted by these Inspectors last year. He further observed that it was not practicable to reduce the number of inspectors referred to above, without impairing efficiency of the department.

After further discussion, in response to the appeal of one member, the Finance Member promised to refer this matter again to the Finance Committee, and consequently the motion was withdrawn.

ANDHRA COMMITTEE.

MR. PRAKASAM APPOINTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting in Bezwada yesterday passed a resolution electing Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Congress Committee.

WOMEN-LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

SUMMER RACES IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 25.

The United Planters' Association of South India has replied to the Government of India's communication in respect of the enrolment of the women legal practitioners in India, stating that the majority of the members favour removal of the sex bar.

The Summer races for the current year have been fixed for July 1st, 5th and 8th with seven events each day. The cash value of the stakes in the lesser events has been raised by 25 per cent. and the usual cups provided. His Highness the Yuvaraja's Cup for the year goes for the Naval, Military and Civil Service Plate and Mr. Gokuldas gives a trophy for an Arab race, named the Bay Middleton Cup.

POSTAL CHARGES.

ENHANCED RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Government of India have decided with effect from April, 24th 1922, to raise a quarter anna inland postcard to half anna and to abolish the half anna and ninepie rates for inland letters making the minimum charge one anna for a letter not exceeding 2½ tolas in weight with one anna for every additional 2½ tolas.

The table of charges for these two classes of inland postal articles where the postage is prepaid, will thus be as follows. From 24th April letter for a weight not exceeding two and a half tolas 1 anna, for every two and a half tolas or fraction thereof exceeding 2½ tolas 1 anna. Pastcards single half anna, reply, one anna.

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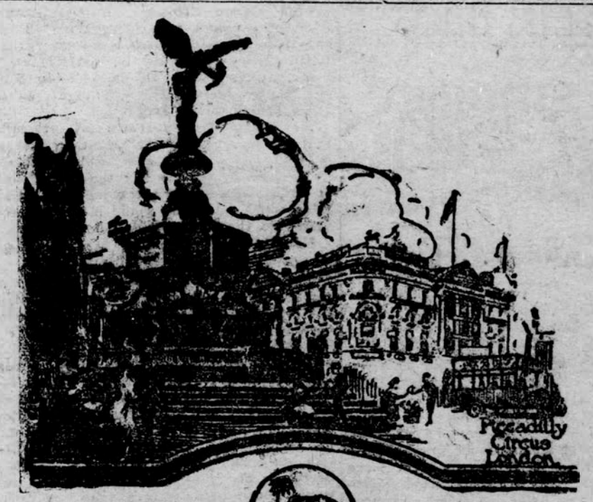

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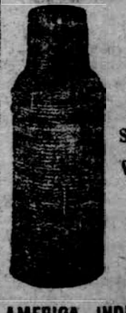

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Literature and Art.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION TO THE DAWN OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. By Prof. B. K. Thakore, B.A., I.E.S. (Published by D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co. Price Rs. 4.)

This is an addition to the sufficiently large number of text books on Indian administration. Some of the old books on the subject have been rendered out of date, to some extent, by the passing of the Reforms Act. It is rather difficult to understand the plan the author follows His treatise would have been considerably more valuable had he like Prof. K. T. Shah followed closely in his treatment of the subject matter the Government of India Consolidated Act of 1915, making such changes as the dawn of the 'new era' necessitated.

The first two chapters of the book, dealing with the history of the East India Company from its commencement to the end of the eighteenth century, are by far the best because they are written with the veracity of a historian. When he comes to the treatment of succeeding acts of Parliament, he loses his mental porse. He seems to be working a thesis, furnished by Mr. Montagu, that the guiding principle of British rule in India has been the same for the last hundred and twenty years, namely, to make a gift of freedom, slowly broadening down, to the people of India. He traces the beginning of the Imperial Legislative Council to the Charter Act of 1833, by which a Law Member was added to the Executive Council of the Governor-General for purposes of making laws. No, the real and the only earnest beginning of introducing a parliamentary form of Government in this country was made by the Act of 1853. Whatever the motives of its authors, the Legislative Council it brought into being, though consisting solely of European officials, modeled its procedure on the lines of the Hous of Commons. It was this Council which insisted on controlling the executive and finally succeeded in reducing the military expenditure to some extent. There was, of cours, a constitutional anomaly in a Legislative Council of officials, in some cases of inferior status, forcing the hands of the Executive. The Act of 1861 took care to see to it that Indian Councils consisting wholly of nominated members should be mere durbars minus the display. We cannot, therefore, agree with Lord Chelmsford's remark which the author quotes with approval, that "In the last analysis, the declaration of August 1917 is only the most recent and most memorable manifestation of a tendency that has been operative throughout British rule." We may admit the ex-Viceroy's facile generalisation that "History is a continuous process"; but this does not mean that there is no back-sliding in the affairs of nations. The tinkering with reform in 1892 and 1909 goes to prove that the guiding principle of British rule in India since the mutiny was to preserve this country as England's greatest dependency—a grazing ground for 'our boys' as Dadabhoy Nowroji used to say. The declaration of August 1917, apart from the interpretation given to it in the Act of 1919, does mark a change of kind and not merely one of degree.

The author's treatment of administrative problems though exhaustive is far from satisfactory. While discussing the railway policy he has not a word to say as to how in pushing forward the railway programme other means of communication have been neglected.. So much has been said and written on military expenditure and all on the side of retrenchment that for the sake of novelty and variety, the author chooses to be in the wrong. He says ' "The utmost reduction in military expenditure': how long are our public men to keep repeating the parrot-cry of Victorian liberalist?.....It will take at least twenty years of growing expenditure for the new system (Indianising the army) to attain its full development."

We regret to note that the chapter dealing with reforms has as little relationship with honest criticism as say chalk with cheese. It is propaganda pure and simple, to damn the non-co-operators, who are alleged to have threatened candidates and resorted to social boycott, to render the first elections under the Reforms Act futile.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE MIRRORS OF WASHINGTON.—By Anonymous. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, London.

This is a remarkable book. The author who has achieved already in the world of political Satire, accurate and audacious, a reputation which must have created him a host of friends and a host of enemies is the E. T. Raymond of American journalism. In his earlier book "The Mirrors of Downing Street," he styled himself a gentleman with a duster". The absorbing interest of that volume with its pungent style made one hope that when the gentleman with a duster decided to clean up the rubbish of American politics he would have something astonishingly interesting to say about the chief pieces of furniture which decorate it. The volume before us will convince even the most cursory reader that those hopes have not been belied. The author, now styling himself anonymous, reviews the careers of Harding and Wilson, Harway and Hughes, of Colonel House, the intimate friend of Wilson, and of Food Commissioner Hoover, of Senator Lodge and the well-known Secretaries of State, Root, Knox, and Lansing. Short sketches of Bernard, Mannes, Baruch, Hiram Warren Johnson, of Boise Penrose give an additional flavour to this dish of political satire, and an analysis of the career of Senator Borah completes a volume which for raciness of style and piquancy of anecdote is as facinating as the earlier work which brought to light the political feelings and foibles of Lloyd George and Company.

Senator Borah is said to have remarked that Marshall (Vice-President) had a distorted sense of humour. The Senator's complaint arose out of the fact that he was appointed a member of the Committee whose duty it was to escort the British visitors into the chamber where the British mission to Washington was to deliberate. "He knows," said Senator Borah, "I dislike the British and that I despise the hypocrite Balfour". It is sidelights like these that make the understanding of American politics so difficult and at the same time so interesting. The character sketches of Warren Hamalical Harding, the present President, and of Woodrow Wilson, his predecessor, will, however, easily command the greatest attention. The American President, says our author, is selected by the newspapers which know little about him, by the politicians who do not want a master, but a slave, by the delegates to a National convention, who tired and conscious that hotel bills are mounting are ready to name anybody in order to go home. The Americans had Roosevelt and the average American told you then that Roosevelt was the typical American. He was gay and full of the joy of living and his laughter shook the skies. With the arrival of President Wilson the typical American "was troubled about his soul." With the arrival of Harding we find the typical American is, one, "whose artistic taste is in the movies, who reads and finds mental satisfaction in the inanities of the small town newspaper, who is in short "the standardised product of the syndicate which supplies his nursing bottle, his school books, his information, his humour in a strip, his art on a screen, with a quantity production mind, a prosperous person who has his car and his bank account and can sell a bill of goods as well as the best of them".

This is Harding who typifies the present American. According to the author, Harding is "just folks" who knows his limitations. But if his "policy will lack imagination it will have practicality, which is the greatest common denomination of several minds". About Woodrow Wilson, however, the author has many hard things to say and he says them in a manner which for its rapierlike thrusts of wit and its shrewdness of political observations is extraordinarily facinating. The explanation of President Wilson, he says, will be found in a certain inferiority. He was "never quite a normal man with the average man's capacity to endure and enjoy but a strange impeded, self absorbed personality." A British journalist called him once "the wickedest man in the World". Asked why, he answered "because he was so unable to forget himself that he brought the peace of the world down in a common smash with his own personal fortunes".

This is perhaps far too uncharitable as an estimate of a political career. One must not forget that General Smuts once pointed out that it was not President Wilson's fault but the fault of humanity that the vision of universal peace failed. But the author is unsparing in his criticism of a man who, in his opinion, has always run away from life, who having qualified himself for the bar "abandoned practice and went to teach in a girls' school". He analyses the "intellectual snobbism" of Mr. Wilson which he points out is only a kind of arrogance acquired for moral self preservation. A friend of President Wilson's has described him as watching with supreme contempt the executive efforts of Mr. Harding. "I look forward", the ex-president is alleged to have said, "to the new administration with no unpleasant anticipations, except those caused by Mr. Harding's literary style".

It is pleasing reading, this wonderful collection of political anecdotes but one wonders occasionally how far it can provide material for a serious study of American politics.

KANARESE LITERATURE

(THE HERITAGE OF INDIA SERIES). By E. P. Rice. Published by the Association Press, 5 Russel Street, Calcutta.

This excellent book on the History of Kanarese Literature makes very good reading even for the ordinary reder. The author has not only traced the growth of Kanarese thought and knowledge as published in the Kanarese ((Kannada or Karnataka) works but he has taken great pains to correlate the history of that Literature with the political as well as social and religious history of the Province of Karnataka. In fact he has made it clear that the progress of Kanarese literary thought is nothing if not identified with the social and religious upheavals in that country. Kanarese or as we should prefer to call it the Kannada literature is aptly divided into three periods, the Jaina Period, the Lingayat period and the Vaishnava period according to the predominance of the respective religious thoughts in the country. The author has given interesting translations (in some places versified translations) of selections from the best Kanarese authors. These translations add to the readable quality of the book considerably.

With one or two statements or conclusions of the author we have, however, to express our disagreement. The respective ages which he assigns to the three great statues of Gomateswara at Karkal, Gavara Belgola and at Yenur do not, it we remember right, agree with the respective ages assigned to them by Fergusson in his "History of Indian and Eastern Architecture." For, according to the latter, the statue at Yenur is he oldest and this coincides with local tradition. Then again the author classes Sarvajna (Pushpadatta) among Lingayat poets. Sarvajna's epigrams exposing cant and hypocrisy in every religion, including the Shaiwism of the Lingayats, do not seem to assign him a particular place amongst any particular religious following. As the "son of a Brahmin," the Brahmanas also claim him among the orthodox Hindu sect, though he has slashed even orthodoxy with his severely cutting epigrams. The fact is that just as Robert Burns was neither Jacobite nor loyalist in politics and did not care "who the Pretender was was and who the King," even so Sarvajna was a mere Reformer and did not identify himself with any particular sect. To classify him, therefore, with the Lingayats does not seem to do that great cynical critic any justice.

The author's conclusion on pages 108 and 109 also seems uncalled for in a mere History of Literature. It is sheer impertinence to say that that literature which has given the world an exposition of both the Dwaita, and the Adwaita philosophies, and Man and the hatred of cant and hypocrisy, impressed on mankind the idea of brotherhood "contains little original and imperishable thought on the questions of perennial interest to man!" One smiles on reading such patronising passages as these from the author's pen "Among their writers (in Kanarese) one looks in vain for any rousing moral preacher comparable to the prophets of Israel . . . or such modern writers as Ruskin, Tolstoi and Carlyle."! Shades of Ramanuja, Basava and Sarvajna, what next? And next this, there is yet another passage serving as a climax to the conclusion of this author. For he says, "the people are now bearing the new (!!!) truth that they are the children of a Heavenly Father. . . . and their conscience is now (!!!) awaking, i.e. after the impact of Western education! But for this aberration the book is excellent reading and ought to prove useful to students of Kanarese Literature. We may add that the author, as the brother of the great epigraphist Mr. Lewis Rice, has had exceptional opportunities of receiving correct data for the chronology of his book. One of the earliest of the stone inscriptions in Kanarese graces the Frontispiece and to the book is appended a helpful map of the Karnataka country with the important historical places noted therein.

GUJARATI PUBLICATIONS.

PRINCE GAUTAMA:. By J. H Oza, Bombay.

The Siddhartha Sanyas or the Renunciation of Prince Siddhartha is as faithful a translation in Gujarati of its original the Light of Asia by Sir Edwin Arnold as one can desire. Arnold was singularly fortunate in possessing a sympathetic imagination and poet's vision of beauty along with what is exceedingly more important, love and charity for the people of a distant country differing in religious belief and customs. It is these rare qualities which have enabled him to deal generously with the principles and personality of Lord Buddha to whom, even today, more than a third of mankind owe their moral and religious ideas. A translation of Arnold's book, if carried out successfully, does not fail to add to the devotional side of any Indian vernacular. The author of the publication under review has acquitted himself honourably of his self-imposed task; and we wish the second part embodying the last four books of the Light of Asia will be equally successful.

LIFE OF BHISHMA: By Vaidyashastri Damodar Kanji, Baroda. Price Rs. 3, As. 8.

Bhisma's life makes a most heroic episode in the great epic of Mahabharat. The embodiment of the determination of purpose and unsurpassed valour, Bhisma stands to all Hindus a most inspiring personality. The writer's is an attempt to disseminate amongst the masses the great ideals for which the sage-warrior lived and died. Vaidya Shastri commands the art of story telling and he has used it here to the best purpose. Considering the conditions in which the masses live their life and for whom the book is avowedly written the price is more than can be easily spared.

THE SAMALOCHAK: For the month of February, published at the Princess Street, Bombay.

Encouraged by the merited success the Gujarati public has been pleased to extend to this monthly periodical the publishers are trying their level best to make improvements in all directions. The get up is quite attractive. The contributors are, by no means, unknown to Gujarati readers. The contributions in the latest number are as varied as they are full of human interest.

English prisons are discussed in the Report of the Prison System Enquiry Committee, edited by Stephen Hobhouse and A. Fenner Brockway, which Messrs. Longmans have nearly ready, together with the volume on "English Prisons under Local Government," by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, which serves as an historical introduction to it. American prisons are being discussed at the same time in a book entitled "Wall Shadows," by Frank Tannenbaum, to be issued by Messrs. Putnam.

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